



Jersey

MONEY LAUNDERING (JERSEY) ORDER 2008

Official Consolidated Version

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MONEY LAUNDERING (JERSEY) ORDER 2008

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MONEY LAUNDERING (JERSEY) ORDER 2008

THE MINISTER FOR TREASURY AND RESOURCES, in pursuance of Articles 37 and 43 of the [Proceeds of Crime \(Jersey\) Law 1999](#), and having consulted the Jersey Financial Services Commission, orders as follows –

Commencement [[see endnotes](#)]

PART 1

INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

1 Interpretation

(1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires –

“branch” in respect of a relevant person, means a branch that is under the control of that relevant person;

“business relationship” means a business, professional or commercial relationship between a relevant person and a customer, which is expected by the relevant person, at the time when contact is established, to have an element of duration;

“compliance officer” means –

(a) an individual appointed under paragraph (1) or (4) of Article 7; or

(b) an individual described in Article 7(2);

“customer” means a person;

“customer due diligence measures” means the measures described in Article 3(1);

“designated customs officer” means an officer of the Impôts who is designated under Article 6(2) or, if no one is for the time being designated, the Agent of the Impôts;

“designated person” means an individual who is designated under Article 9;

“designated police officer” means a police officer who is designated under Article 6(1) or, if no one is for the time being designated, the Chief Officer of the States of Jersey Police Force;

“designated supervisory body” means a supervisory body designated under Article 6 of the Proceeds of Crime (Supervisory Bodies) Law;

“enhanced customer due diligence measures” has the meaning in Article 15(2);

“equivalent business” has the meaning in Article 5;

“FATF” means the international body known as the Financial Action Task Force;

“FATF recommendations” means the Forty Recommendations (incorporating the amendments of 22nd October 2004) of the FATF;

“Financial Intelligence Unit” has the meaning given by the [Proceeds of Crime \(Financial Intelligence\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2015](#);

“identification measures” means those measures described in Article 3(2);

“insurance business” means any long term-business, within the meaning given to that term in Article 1(1) of the [Insurance Business \(Jersey\) Law 1996](#) but does not include –

- (a) any insurance business described in Article 5(5)(a) of that Law; or
- (b) any insurance business described in Article 1 of the [Insurance Business \(General Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Order 1996](#);

“IOSCO-compliant market” means a market which, in line with standards set by the international body known as the International Organisation of Securities Commissions, requires that –

- (a) for traded securities there must be full, accurate and timely disclosure of financial results, risk and other information which is material to investors’ decisions; and
- (b) holders of traded securities should be treated in a fair and equitable manner;

“Jersey body corporate” means a body that is incorporated in Jersey;

“Jersey limited liability partnership” means a limited liability partnership that is registered under the [Limited Liability Partnerships \(Jersey\) Law 2017](#);

“Law” means the [Proceeds of Crime \(Jersey\) Law 1999](#);

“obliged person” has the meaning in Article 16(1);

“one-off transaction” has the meaning in Article 4;

“on-going monitoring” has the meaning in Article 3(3);

“overseas regulatory authority”, in respect of a country or territory outside Jersey, means an authority discharging in that country or territory a function that is the same or similar to a function of the Commission in respect of the prevention and detection of money laundering;

“Proceeds of Crime (Supervisory Bodies) Law” means the [Proceeds of Crime \(Supervisory Bodies\) \(Jersey\) Law 2008](#);

“public authority” means a person holding a public office in Jersey;

“public notice” means a notice published in the Jersey Gazette, or a notice whose contents are brought to the attention of the public by the taking of other reasonable steps for that purpose;

“regulated business” means a financial services business in respect of which a person –

- (a) is registered under the [Banking Business \(Jersey\) Law 1991](#);
- (b) holds a permit or is a certificate holder under the [Collective Investment Funds \(Jersey\) Law 1988](#);
- (c) is registered under the [Financial Services \(Jersey\) Law 1998](#); or
- (d) is authorized by a permit under the [Insurance Business \(Jersey\) Law 1996](#);

“regulated person” means a person carrying on a regulated business;

“relevant person” means –

- (a) a person carrying on a financial services business in or from within Jersey;
or
- (b) either –
 - (i) a Jersey body corporate, or
 - (ii) other legal person registered in Jersey,

carrying on a financial services business in any part of the world but for the purposes of this definition “financial services business” does not include the business of acting, otherwise than by way of business, as trustee of an express trust;

“reporting officer” means an individual who is appointed under Article 8(1) or (3);

“secondary recipient” means any person to whom information has been passed by the Commission or a designated supervisory body;

“sole trader” means an individual carrying on a financial services business, who does not in the course of doing so –

- (a) employ any other person; or
- (b) act in association with any other person;

“source of the funds” means the source of the funds that are used or to be used in a business relationship or a one-off transaction;

“subsidiary” means, in relation to a relevant person, a legal person that is majority owned or controlled by the relevant person;

“Terrorism Law” means the [Terrorism \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#);

“third party” includes a person, trust or any other legal arrangement.¹

(2) In this Order –

- (a) a reference to a document, information or record, or to anything else in writing, includes a reference to a document, information, record or writing in electronic form; and
- (b) a reference to any amount that is expressed in sterling or euros includes a reference to an equivalent amount in any other currency.

(3) In this Order a person is regarded as being resident in a country if –

- (a) in the case of an individual, he or she has provided an address in that country; or
- (b) in the case of a legal person, the person is registered, incorporated or otherwise established under the law of that country.²

- (4) In this Order a reference to a country not being compliant with FATF recommendations is a reference to a country in respect of which FATF has made a public statement identifying the country as one with deficiencies in its anti-money laundering strategy or its strategy for countering the financing of terrorism.³

2 Beneficial ownership and control

- (1) For the purposes of this Order, each of the following individuals is a beneficial owner or controller of a person (“other person”) where that other person is not an individual –
- (a) an individual who is an ultimate beneficial owner of that other person (whether or not the individual is its only ultimate beneficial owner); and
 - (b) an individual who ultimately controls or otherwise exercises control over the management of that other person (whether the individual does so alone or with any other person or persons).
- (2) For the purposes of paragraph (1) it is immaterial whether an individual’s ultimate ownership or control is direct or indirect.
- (3) No individual is to be treated by reason of this Article as a beneficial owner of a person that is a body corporate the securities of which are listed on a regulated market.⁴
- (4) In determining whether an individual is a beneficial owner or controller of another person, regard must be had to all the circumstances of the case, in particular the size of an individual’s beneficial ownership or degree of control having regard to the risk of that individual or that other person being involved in money laundering.
- (5) For the purposes of this Article, “regulated market” has the same meaning as in the Money Laundering Regulations 2007 S.I. 2007/2157 of the United Kingdom.

3 Meaning of “customer due diligence measures”⁵

- (1) “Customer due diligence measures” means, in respect of the customers of a relevant person’s financial services business, identification measures and on-going monitoring.⁶
- (2) Identification measures are measures for –
- (a) identifying the customer;
 - (b) determining whether the customer is acting for a third party, whether directly or indirectly, and, if so –
 - (i) identifying that third party,
 - (ii) where the third party is a person other than an individual, understanding the ownership and control of that third party and identifying each individual who is that third party’s beneficial owner or controller,
 - (iii) where the third party is not a person –
 - (A) understanding the nature of the legal arrangement under which the third party is constituted (for example, in the case of a trust, the type of trust),

- (B) identifying each person who falls within paragraph (7), and
 - (C) in respect of each person falling within paragraph (7) who is not an individual, understanding the ownership and control of that person and identifying each individual who is that person's beneficial owner or controller;
- (c) in respect of a customer that is not an individual –
 - (i) identifying any person purporting to act on behalf of the customer and verifying the authority of any person purporting so to act,
 - (ii) understanding the ownership and control structure of that customer and the provisions under which the customer can enter into contracts, or other similar legally binding arrangements, with third parties, and
 - (iii) identifying the individuals who are the customer's beneficial owners or controllers;
- (d) obtaining information on the purpose and intended nature of the business relationship or one-off transaction.⁷
- (3) On-going monitoring means –
 - (a) scrutinizing transactions undertaken throughout the course of a business relationship to ensure that the transactions being conducted are consistent with the relevant person's knowledge of the customer, including the customer's business and risk profile (such scrutiny to include, where necessary, the source of the funds); and
 - (b) ensuring that documents, data or information obtained under identification measures are kept up to date and relevant by undertaking reviews of existing records, including but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, reviews where any inconsistency has been discovered as a result of the scrutiny described in sub-paragraph (a).⁸
- (4) For the purposes of paragraph (2), identification of a person means –
 - (a) finding out the identity of that person, including that person's name and legal status; and
 - (b) obtaining evidence, on the basis of documents, data or information from a reliable and independent source, that is reasonably capable of verifying that the person to be identified is who the person is said to be and satisfies the person responsible for the identification of a person that the evidence does establish that fact.⁹
- (5) For the purposes of paragraph (2), the measures must include the assessment by the relevant person of the risk that any business relationship or one-off transaction will involve money laundering, including obtaining appropriate information for assessing that risk.¹⁰
- (6) For the purposes of paragraph (2)(b) and (c), measures for obtaining evidence must involve reasonable measures having regard to all the circumstances of the case, including the degree of risk assessed.¹¹
- (7) For the purposes of paragraph (2)(b)(iii), a person falls within this paragraph if –
 - (a) that person is, in relation to a trust that is the third party, a settlor or protector;

- (b) that person, having regard to the risk of that person being involved in money laundering –
 - (i) has a beneficial interest in the third party,
 - (ii) is the object of a trust power in relation to a trust that is the third party;
or
- (c) that person is an individual who otherwise exercises ultimate effective control over the third party.¹²

4 Meaning of “one-off transaction”

- (1) For the purposes of this Order, a “one-off transaction” means –
 - (a) a transaction (other than in respect of a money service business or a virtual currency exchange business, or operating a casino) amounting to not less than 15,000 euros;
 - (b) 2 or more transactions (other than in respect of a money service business or a virtual currency exchange business, or operating a casino) –
 - (i) where it appears at the outset to any person handling any of the transactions that the transactions are linked and that the total amount of those transactions is not less than 15,000 euros, or
 - (ii) where at any later stage it comes to the attention of any person handling any of those transactions that clause (i) is satisfied;
 - (c) a transaction amounting to not less than 1,000 euros and carried out in the course of a money service business or of a virtual currency exchange business;
 - (d) 2 or more transactions carried out in the course of a money service business or of a virtual currency exchange business –
 - (i) where it appears at the outset to any person handling any of the transactions that those transactions are linked and that the total amount of those transactions is not less than 1,000 euros, or
 - (ii) where at any later stage it comes to the attention of any person handling any of those transactions that clause (i) is satisfied;
 - (e) a transaction amounting to not less than 3,000 euros carried out in the course of operating a casino; or
 - (f) 2 or more transactions carried out in the course of operating a casino –
 - (i) where it appears at the outset to any person handling any of the transactions that those transactions are linked and that the total amount of those transactions is not less than 3,000 euros, or
 - (ii) where at any later stage it comes to the attention of any person handling any of those transactions that clause (i) is satisfied.¹³
- (2) In this Article –
 - (a) “transaction” means a transaction other than one carried out during a business relationship; and

- (b) “money service business” has the same meaning as in Article 1(1) of the [Financial Services \(Jersey\) Law 1998](#);
- (c) “virtual currency exchange business” means the business of providing to third parties the service of virtual currency exchange, as further defined in paragraph 9 of Part 2 of Schedule B to the [Proceeds of Crime \(Jersey\) Law 1999](#).¹⁴

5 Equivalent business

For the purposes of this Order, business (“other business”) is equivalent business in relation to any category of financial services business carried on in Jersey if –

- (a) the other business is carried on in a country or territory other than Jersey;
- (b) if carried on in Jersey, it would be financial services business of that category (whether or not it is called by the same name in Jersey);
- (c) in that other country or territory, the business may only be carried on by a person registered or otherwise authorized for that purpose under the law of that country or territory;
- (d) the conduct of the business is subject to requirements to forestall and prevent money laundering that are consistent with those in the FATF recommendations in respect of that business; and
- (e) the conduct of the business is supervised, for compliance with the requirements to which paragraph (d) refers, by an overseas regulatory authority.

6 Designated police and customs officers

- (1) The Chief Officer of the States of Jersey Police Force may by public notice designate one or more police officers (whether by reference to the name of the officer or officers or post), being members of that Force, for the purposes of this Order.
- (2) The Agent of the Impôts may by public notice designate one or more officers of the Impôts for the purposes of this Order.

7 Compliance officer

- (1) A relevant person (other than a sole trader) must appoint an individual as the compliance officer in respect of the financial services business being carried on by the relevant person.
- (2) A sole trader is the compliance officer in respect of his or her financial services business.
- (2A) A relevant person must ensure that –
 - (a) the individual appointed as compliance officer under this Article is of an appropriate level of seniority; and
 - (b) such compliance officer has timely access to all records that are necessary or expedient for the purpose of performing his or her functions as a compliance officer, including, in particular, the records that a relevant person must keep under Article 19.¹⁵

- (3) The compliance officer's function is to monitor whether the enactments in Jersey relating to money laundering and any relevant Code of Practice issued under Article 22 of the Proceeds of Crime (Supervisory Bodies) Law are being complied with in the conduct of the relevant person's financial services business.¹⁶
- (4) When a named individual has ceased to be the compliance officer, the relevant person must appoint another individual forthwith as compliance officer in respect of the financial services business being carried on by the relevant person.
- (5) In the case of an individual appointed under paragraph (1) or (4), the compliance officer is responsible to the relevant person.
- (6) Subject to paragraph (9), a relevant person must give the Commission written notice within one month after the date –
 - (a) an appointment under paragraph (1) or (4) takes effect; or
 - (b) an individual ceases to be the compliance officer.
- (7) The notice is to specify the name of that compliance officer and the date on which his or her appointment takes effect or he or she ceases to be the compliance officer.
- (8) A compliance officer may also be appointed as a reporting officer.
- (9) Paragraphs (10) and (11) apply where a relevant person is a regulated person and the Commission has been notified in respect of that relevant person's regulated business pursuant to another enactment of the name of a person who has acquired, is to acquire, or ceased to have, the function described in paragraph (3) ("notified person").
- (10) The notified person shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Article and the relevant person will be deemed to have complied with paragraph (6).¹⁷
- (11) Where the Commission has objected to the notified person under that other enactment mentioned in paragraph (9) –
 - (a) the notified person shall be deemed to have ceased being the compliance officer under this Article from the date that the objection took effect under that other enactment (whether or not his or her appointment as compliance officer took effect); and
 - (b) the relevant person shall be deemed to have complied with paragraph (6) in the case described in sub-paragraph (b).
- (12) The requirement in paragraph (1) applies in respect of any financial services business carried on by the relevant person on or after 1st April 2008.

8 Reporting officer

- (1) A relevant person (other than a sole trader) must appoint an individual as the reporting officer in respect of the financial services business being carried on by the relevant person.
- (2) The reporting officer's function is to receive and consider reports in accordance with Article 21.
- (2A) A relevant person must ensure that –
 - (a) the individual appointed as reporting officer under this Article is of an appropriate level of seniority; and

- (b) such reporting officer has timely access to all records that are necessary or expedient for the purpose of performing his or her functions as a reporting officer, including, in particular, the records that a relevant person must keep under Article 19.¹⁸
- (3) When a named individual has ceased to be the reporting officer, the relevant person must appoint another individual forthwith as the reporting officer in respect of the financial services business being carried on by the relevant person.
- (4) Subject to paragraph (7), a relevant person must give the Commission written notice, within one month after the date –
 - (a) an appointment under paragraph (1) or (3) takes effect; or
 - (b) a person ceases to be the reporting officer.
- (5) The notice is to specify the name of that reporting officer and the date on which his or her appointment takes effect or he or she ceases to be the reporting officer.
- (6) A reporting officer may also be appointed as a compliance officer.
- (7) Paragraphs (8) and (9) apply where a relevant person is a regulated person and the Commission has been notified in respect of that relevant person's regulated business pursuant to another enactment of the name of a person who has acquired, is to acquire, or ceased to have, the function described in paragraph (2) ("notified person").
- (8) The notified person shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Article and the relevant person will be deemed to have complied with paragraph (4).¹⁹
- (9) Where the Commission has objected to the notified person under that other enactment –
 - (a) the notified person shall be deemed to have ceased being the reporting officer under this Article from the date that the objection took effect under that other enactment (whether or not his or her appointment as reporting officer took effect); and
 - (b) the relevant person shall be deemed to have complied with paragraph (4) in the case described in sub-paragraph (b).

9 Designated persons

- (1) A relevant person may designate one or more individuals (other than the reporting officer) to whom reports may be made in the first instance, for onward transmission, where required under this Order, to the reporting officer.
- (2) A relevant person must ensure that –
 - (a) a designated person is of an appropriate level of seniority; and
 - (b) a designated person has timely access to all records that are necessary or expedient for the purpose of performing his or her functions as a designated person, including, in particular, the records that a relevant person must keep under Article 19.²⁰

10 Exemptions from Articles 7 and 8

- (1) The Commission may by public notice exempt a relevant person or any class or description of relevant person carrying on any class of financial services business from the obligation in Article 7(6) or from the obligation in Article 8(4).
- (2) The Commission may by public notice revoke any such exemption from a date specified in the notice.
- (3) The date to be specified must allow a reasonable period of time for compliance with the obligation to which the exemption relates.

10A Financial services business carried on outside Jersey²¹

- (1) This Article applies to financial services business carried on in a country or territory outside Jersey.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of this Article, a relevant person who falls within paragraph (b) of the definition “relevant person” must –
 - (a) comply with the requirements of this Order in respect of any financial services business to which this Article applies carried on by the relevant person;
 - (b) ensure that any subsidiary of that relevant person applies measures that are at least equivalent to the requirements of this Order in respect of any financial services business to which this Article applies carried on by that subsidiary.
- (3) Subject to the provisions of this Article, a relevant person to whom paragraph (5) applies must apply measures that are at least equivalent to the requirements of this Order in respect of any financial services business to which this Article applies carried on by any branch.
- (4) Subject to the provisions of this Article, a relevant person to whom paragraph (5) applies must ensure that any subsidiary of that relevant person applies measures that are at least equivalent to the requirements of this Order in respect of any financial services business to which this Article applies carried on by that subsidiary.
- (5) This paragraph applies to a relevant person who –
 - (a) falls within paragraph (a) of the definition “relevant person”;
 - (b) does not fall within paragraph (b) of that definition; and
 - (c) is not registered, incorporated or otherwise established other than under Jersey law.²²
- (6) A relevant person need not comply with paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) to the extent that the law of the country or territory in which that person carries on a financial services business, or has a subsidiary carrying on such a business, has the effect of prohibiting compliance with those paragraphs.
- (7) Where paragraph (6) applies, the relevant person must inform the supervisory body exercising supervisory functions in relation to that relevant person under the Proceeds of Crime (Supervisory Bodies) Law.
- (8) Where paragraph (6) applies, to the extent that the law of the country or territory concerned does not have the effect of prohibiting or preventing the relevant person

from taking other reasonable steps to deal effectively with the risk of money laundering, the relevant person must take those reasonable steps.

- (9) A relevant person need not comply with paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) in a country or territory outside Jersey in respect of any financial services business that falls within paragraphs 1 to 5 of Part B of Schedule 2 of the Law.
- (10) If, in a country or territory outside Jersey –
- (a) a relevant person carries on a financial services business or has a subsidiary carrying on such a business; and
 - (b) that country or territory has more stringent requirements than those set out in this Order,

the relevant person must ensure that those more stringent requirements are complied with.

PART 2

PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING²³

11 Policies, procedures and training to prevent and detect money laundering²⁴

- (1) A relevant person must maintain appropriate and consistent policies and procedures relating to –
- (a) customer due diligence measures;
 - (b) reporting in accordance with the provisions in the Law and the Terrorism Law mentioned in Article 21(6);
 - (c) record-keeping;
 - (d) screening of employees;
 - (e) internal control;
 - (f) risk assessment and management; and
 - (g) the monitoring and management of compliance with, and the internal communication of, such policies and procedures,
- in respect of that person's financial services business carried on in Jersey or elsewhere, or a financial services business carried on in Jersey or elsewhere by a subsidiary of that person, in order to prevent and detect money laundering.²⁵
- (2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), "appropriate policies and procedures" means policies and procedures that are appropriate having regard to the degree of risk of money laundering taking into account the type of customers, business relationships, products or transactions with which the relevant person's business is concerned.²⁶
- (3) The policies and procedures referred to in paragraph (2) must include policies and procedures for –
- (a) the identification and scrutiny of –
 - (i) complex or unusually large transactions,

- (ii) unusual patterns of transactions which have no apparent economic or visible lawful purpose, and
 - (iii) any other activity which the relevant person regards as particularly likely by its nature to be related to the risk of money laundering;
- (b) the taking of additional measures, where appropriate, to prevent the use for money laundering of products and transactions which are susceptible to anonymity;
- (ba) the identification and assessment of risks that may arise in relation to the development of new products, services or practices, including new delivery mechanisms;
- (bb) the identification and assessment of risks that may arise in relation to the use of new or developing technologies for new or existing products or services;
- (c) determining whether –
 - (i) a customer,
 - (ii) a beneficial owner or controller of a customer,
 - (iii) a third party for whom a customer is acting,
 - (iv) a beneficial owner or controller of a third party described in clause (iii),
 - (v) a person acting, or purporting to act, on behalf of a customer,is a politically exposed person;
- (d) determining whether a business relationship or transaction, or proposed business relationship or transaction, is with a person connected with a country or territory in relation to which the FATF has called for the application of enhanced customer due diligence measures;
- (e) determining whether a business relationship or transaction or a proposed business relationship or transaction is with a person that is –
 - (i) subject to measures under law applicable in Jersey for the prevention and detection of money laundering,
 - (ii) connected with an organization that is subject to such measures, or
 - (iii) connected with a country or territory that is subject to such measures;
- (f) assessing the risk referred to in Article 13(4)(b);
- (fa) ensuring the periodic reporting to the senior management of a relevant person cases where, in reliance upon Article 13(4), identification measures have been completed after the establishment of a business relationship so as to enable the relevant person to –
 - (i) assess that appropriate arrangements are in place for the relevant person to address any risk of money laundering that arises in such cases, and
 - (ii) ensure that identification measures are completed as soon as reasonably practicable, as required by Article 13(4);
- (g) having particular regard to the requirements of Article 10A in respect of any branch and subsidiary of the relevant person where such branch or subsidiary

is situated in a country or territory that does not apply, or insufficiently applies, the FATF recommendations.²⁷

- (3A) For the purposes of paragraph (3)(a) “scrutiny” includes scrutinising the background and purpose of transactions and activities.²⁸
- (4) For the purposes of this Article “transaction” means any of the following –
- (a) a one-off transaction;
 - (b) transactions within a one-off transaction; and
 - (c) transactions within a business relationship.²⁹
- (5) In this Article “politically exposed person” has the same meaning as in Article 15(6).
- (6) A relevant person need not comply with paragraph (1) in a country or territory outside Jersey in respect of any financial services business that falls within paragraphs 1 to 5 of Part B of Schedule 2 to the Law.³⁰
- (7) ³¹
- (8) A relevant person with any subsidiary or branch that carries on a financial services business must communicate to that subsidiary or branch that person’s policies and procedures for complying with paragraph (1).³²
- (9) A relevant person must take appropriate measures from time to time for the purposes of making employees whose duties relate to the provision of financial services business aware of the following things –
- (a) the policies and procedures under paragraph (1) that are maintained by that person and relate to the business; and
 - (b) the enactments in Jersey relating to money laundering and any relevant Code of Practice issued under Article 22 of the Proceeds of Crime (Supervisory Bodies) Law.³³
- (10) A relevant person must provide those employees from time to time with training in the recognition and handling of –
- (a) transactions carried out by or on behalf of any person who is or appears to be engaged in money laundering; and
 - (b) other conduct that indicates that a person is or appears to be engaged in money laundering.
- (10A) For the purposes of paragraph (10), such training shall include the provision of information on current money laundering techniques, methods and trends.³⁴
- (11) A relevant person must maintain adequate procedures for monitoring and testing the effectiveness of the following actions –
- (a) the policies and procedures maintained under paragraph (1);
 - (b) the measures taken under paragraph (9); and
 - (c) the training provided under paragraph (10).³⁵
- (12) A relevant person, when considering the type and extent of the testing to be carried out under paragraph (11), shall have regard to the risk of money laundering that exists in respect of the relevant person’s business, and matters that may have an

impact on that risk, such as the size and nature and structure of the relevant person's business.³⁶

12 Exception from Article 11³⁷

A sole trader need not maintain policies and procedures relating to internal reporting, screening of employees and the internal communication of such policies and procedures.

PART 3

CUSTOMER DUE DILIGENCE MEASURES³⁸

13 Application and timing of customer due diligence measures³⁹

- (1) A relevant person must apply –
 - (a) subject to paragraphs (4) to (11), identification measures before the establishment of a business relationship or before carrying out a one-off transaction;
 - (b) on-going monitoring during a business relationship;
 - (c) identification measures where –
 - (i) the relevant person suspects money laundering, or
 - (ii) the relevant person has doubts about the veracity or adequacy of documents, data or information previously obtained under the customer due diligence measures.⁴⁰
- (2) Where –
 - (a) a relevant person has a business relationship with a customer that started before 4th February 2008; or
 - (b) the relevant person carries on a business falling within any class of business described in Schedule 2 to the Law on or after 19th February 2008 and each of the conditions in paragraph (2A) applies,

the relevant person must apply customer due diligence measures, as modified by paragraph (2B) in respect of on-going monitoring, to that relationship at appropriate times on or after 1st April 2008.⁴¹
- (2A) For the purposes of paragraph (2)(b) the conditions are that –
 - (a) the business carried on by the relevant person did not fall within that Schedule before that date;
 - (b) the relevant person has a business relationship with a customer within the course of that business;
 - (c) that business relationship started before 19th February 2008.⁴²
- (2B) For the purposes of paragraph (2), on-going monitoring shall mean –
 - (a) the scrutiny described in Article 3(3)(a); and
 - (b) ensuring that documents, data or information –

- (i) obtained under identification measures, or
 - (ii) (if applicable) obtained under identification measures –
 - (A) maintained under the Money Laundering (Jersey) Order 1999 immediately before 4th February 2008, and
 - (B) held immediately before 19th February 2008,

are kept up to date and relevant by undertaking reviews of existing records, including, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, reviews where any inconsistency has been discovered as a result of applying the scrutiny described in Article 3(3)(a).⁴³
- (3) For the purposes of paragraph (2), subject to paragraph (3A), “appropriate times” means –
 - (a) for the application of identification measures –
 - (i) times that are appropriate having regard to the degree of risk of money laundering taking into account the type of customer, business relationship, product or transaction concerned, and
 - (ii) times when the circumstance described in paragraph (1)(c)(i) applies;
 - (b) for the application of on-going monitoring, throughout the business relationship as described in Article 3(3).⁴⁴
- (3A) The appropriate time for applying the identification measure of finding out the identity of a person (as required by Article 3(4)(a)) is a date that is not later than 31st December 2014, or such later date as may be agreed in writing by the Commission upon application by the relevant person to the Commission on or before 31st December 2014.⁴⁵
- (3B) For the purposes of paragraph (3A), the requirement of finding out the identity of a person may be satisfied by a relevant person if the relevant person holds, in relation to that person, information as to the person’s identity that is commensurate to the relevant person’s assessment of the risk that the continuing business relationship with that person will involve money laundering.⁴⁶
- (4) Identification of a person that is described in Article 3(4)(b) may be completed as soon as reasonably practicable after the establishment of a business relationship if –
 - (a) that is necessary not to interrupt the normal conduct of business; and
 - (b) there is little risk of money laundering occurring as a result of completing such identification after the establishment of that relationship.⁴⁷
- (5) Where a relevant person carries out a one-off transaction to which Article 4(1)(b)(ii), Article 4(1)(d)(ii) or Article 4(1)(f)(ii) applies, that person must apply identification measures as soon as reasonably practicable.⁴⁸
- (6) Identification measures described in Article 3(4)(b) may be completed after the establishment of a business relationship that relates to a life insurance policy if –
 - (a) the identification measures relate to a beneficiary under the policy; and
 - (b) the relevant person is satisfied that there is little risk of money laundering occurring as a result of completing such identification after the establishment of that relationship.⁴⁹

- (7) Where the identification measures are not completed, in accordance with paragraph (6), before the establishment of the business relationship, they must be completed before any payment is made under the policy or any right vested under the policy is exercised.⁵⁰
- (8) Identification measures described in Article 3(4)(b) may be completed after the establishment of a business relationship that relates to a trust or foundation if –
- (a) the identification measures relate to a person who has a beneficial interest in the trust or foundation by virtue of property or income having been vested in that person; and
 - (b) the relevant person is satisfied that there is little risk of money laundering occurring as a result of completing such identification after the establishment of that relationship.⁵¹
- (9) Where the identification measures are not completed, in accordance with paragraph (8), before the establishment of the business relationship, they must be completed before any distribution of trust property or income is made.⁵²
- (10) Paragraph (11) applies to a relevant person before establishing a business relationship, or who is in a business relationship, with a holder of units in respect of any of the following –
- (a) a recognized fund, within the meaning of the [Collective Investment Funds \(Jersey\) Law 1988](#);
 - (b) an unclassified fund, within the meaning of the [Collective Investment Funds \(Jersey\) Law 1988](#);
 - (c) an unregulated fund, within the meaning of the [Collective Investment Funds \(Unregulated Funds\) \(Jersey\) Order 2008](#);
 - (d) a non-public fund (as defined in Article 17(12)), being a fund, other than a fund described in sub-paragraph (a), (b) or (c), in respect of which a service is provided by a business described in paragraph 7(1)(h) of Part B of Schedule 2 to the Law.⁵³
- (11) A relevant person to whom this paragraph applies shall not be required to comply with the obligations under paragraph (1) or Article 15 in relation to a holder of any units in any such scheme or fund if –
- (a) the holder of the units acquires the units through a secondary market transaction;
 - (b) a person who is –
 - (i) carrying on investment business and is registered to carry on such business under the [Financial Services \(Jersey\) Law 1998](#), or
 - (ii) carrying on equivalent business to investment business,has in relation to that holder applied the identification measures specified in Article 3(2) or, if that person is outside Jersey, has applied similar identification measures that satisfy Recommendation 5 of the FATF Recommendations.⁵⁴
- (12) For the purposes of paragraph (11) –
- (a) “secondary market” means a financial market in which previously issued units are bought and sold;

- (b) “unit” has the same meaning as in Article 1(1) of the [Collective Investment Funds \(Jersey\) Law 1988](#).⁵⁵

14 Termination where customer due diligence measures are not completed⁵⁶

- (1) If a relevant person is unable to apply the identification measures before the establishment of a business relationship or before the carrying out of a one-off transaction to the extent specified in Article 13(1)(a), that person shall not establish that business relationship or carry out that one-off transaction.⁵⁷
- (2) If a relevant person is unable to apply the identification measures to the extent that they involve identification of a person in the circumstances described in Article 13(4), (6) or (8) after the establishment of a business relationship, that person shall terminate that relationship.⁵⁸
- (3) If a relevant person is unable to comply with Article 13(1)(b) in respect of a business relationship, that person shall terminate that relationship.
- (4) If a relevant person is unable to comply with Article 13(5) in respect of a one-off transaction, that person shall not complete or carry out any further linked transactions in respect of that one-off transaction.
- (5) Subject to paragraph (6), if a relevant person is unable to apply the identification measures in the cases described in Article 13(1)(c) in respect of any business relationship or transaction with a person (“transaction” having the meaning in paragraph (12)) the relevant person shall not establish or shall terminate that business relationship or shall not complete or carry out that transaction, as the case requires.⁵⁹
- (6) The relevant person need not apply the identification measures in the case described in Article 13(1)(c)(i) in respect of any business relationship or transaction (“transaction” having the meaning in paragraph (12)) with a person if the relevant person, having made a report under procedures maintained under Article 21 to a designated police officer or a designated customs officer and acting with the consent of that officer –
 - (a) does not complete that transaction;
 - (b) does not carry out that transaction;
 - (c) does not establish that business relationship; or
 - (d) terminates that business relationship,as the case requires.⁶⁰
- (7) Subject to paragraph (6), if a relevant person is unable to apply the identification measures at any appropriate time described in Article 13(3)(a) for the purposes of Article 13(2) in respect of a business relationship that person shall terminate that relationship.⁶¹
- (8) Where paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) or (7) applies a relevant person must consider whether to make a report under Part 5.
- (9) Subject to paragraph (10), paragraphs (1) to (5) and (7) do not apply where the relevant person is a person whose business falls within paragraph 1 or 2 of Part B of Schedule 2 to the Law and is in the course of ascertaining the legal position for that person’s client or performing the task of defending or representing the client

in, or concerning, legal proceedings, including advice on the institution or avoidance of proceedings.⁶²

- (10) In paragraph (9), the relevant person must be a member of a professional body which –
- (a) is established for persons carrying on business falling within paragraph 1 or 2 of Part B of Schedule 2 to the Law and which makes provision for –
 - (i) testing the competence of those seeking admission to membership of such a body as a condition for such admission, and
 - (ii) imposing and maintaining professional and ethical standards for its members, as well as imposing sanctions for non-compliance with those standards; and
 - (b) is established in respect of the business in the course of which the relevant person carries out the activities described in paragraph (9).⁶³
- (11) If a report is made under procedures maintained under Article 21 to a designated police officer or designated customs officer, paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (7) do not apply to the extent that the relevant person is acting with the consent of that officer.
- (12) For the purposes of this Article, “transaction” means any transaction other than one carried out in the course of a business relationship, whether or not it is a one-off transaction or a transaction that falls within Article 4(1)(b), (d) or (f).⁶⁴

15 Enhanced customer due diligence

- (1) A relevant person must apply on a risk-sensitive basis –
- (a) enhanced customer due diligence measures where any of paragraphs (2A), (3), (3A), (4), (5), (8), (10) and (11) apply; and
 - (b) enhanced customer due diligence measures in any situation which by its nature can present a higher risk of money laundering.⁶⁵
- (2) For the purposes of this Order “enhanced customer due diligence measures” means customer due diligence measures that involve specific and adequate measures to compensate for the higher risk of money laundering.⁶⁶
- (2A) This paragraph applies to a customer that has or proposes to have a business relationship, or proposes to carry out a one-off transaction, with a relevant person where –
- (a) that person is not resident in the customer’s country of residence; and
 - (b) that person is not resident in the same country as the country from which or from within which the customer is carrying on business.⁶⁷
- (3) This paragraph applies where the customer has not been physically present for identification purposes.
- (3A) This paragraph applies where –
- (a) a relevant person has or proposes to have a business relationship, or proposes to carry out a one-off transaction, with a customer having a relevant connection with a country or territory (an “enhanced risk state”) in relation

to which the FATF has called for the application of enhanced customer due diligence measures; or

- (b) any of the following is a person having such a connection –
 - (i) a beneficial owner or controller of the customer,
 - (ii) a third party for whom the customer is acting,
 - (iii) a beneficial owner or controller of a third party described in clause (ii),
 - (iv) a person acting, or purporting to act, on behalf of the customer.⁶⁸
- (3B) For the purposes of paragraph (3A), a person has a relevant connection with an enhanced risk state if the person is –
 - (a) the government or a public authority of the state;
 - (b) in relation to the state, a politically exposed person within the meaning given to that expression by paragraph (6)(a);
 - (c) a person resident in the state;
 - (d) a person having an address for business in the state;
 - (e) a customer, where the source of the customer's funds is or derives from –
 - (i) assets held in the state by the customer or by any person on behalf of the customer, or
 - (ii) income arising in the state.⁶⁹
- (4) This paragraph applies where a relevant person to whom paragraph 4(A) applies has or proposes to have a banking or similar relationship with an institution whose address for that purpose is outside Jersey.⁷⁰
- (4A) This paragraph applies to a relevant person who carries on a deposit-taking business as defined in Article 1 of the [Banking Business \(Jersey\) Law 1991](#) except the doing of anything by or on behalf of –
 - (a) the States;
 - (b) the central bank of a member State of the European Community; or
 - (c) the National Savings Bank of the United Kingdom.⁷¹
- (4B) Where paragraph (4) applies, the specific and adequate measures that are referred to in paragraph (2) shall include –
 - (a) gathering sufficient information about the institution to understand fully the nature of its business;
 - (b) determining the reputation of the institution and the quality of its supervision, including whether it has been subject to any money laundering investigation or regulatory action;
 - (c) assessing the institution's systems and controls to combat money laundering in order to determine whether they are consistent with the requirements of the FATF recommendations and their effectiveness;
 - (d) requiring any new relationship to be approved by the senior management of the relevant person;

- (e) recording the respective responsibilities of the relevant person and the institution to prevent and detect money laundering so that both parties clearly understand those responsibilities;
 - (f) being satisfied that, in respect of customers of the institution who have services provided directly by the relevant person, that the institution has applied customer due diligence measures at least equivalent to those set out in this Order and is able to provide a copy, at the request of the relevant person, of the evidence, documents, data and information obtained when applying such measures.⁷²
- (5) This paragraph applies where –
 - (a) a relevant person has or proposes to have a business relationship with a politically exposed person or proposes to carry out a one-off transaction with such a person; or
 - (b) any of the following is a politically exposed person –
 - (i) a beneficial owner or controller of the customer,
 - (ii) a third party for whom a customer is acting,
 - (iii) a beneficial owner or controller of a third party described in clause (ii),
 - (iv) a person acting, or purporting to act, on behalf of the customer.⁷³
- (5A) Where paragraph (5) applies, the specific and adequate measures that are referred to in paragraph (2) must include –
 - (a) except where the relevant person is a sole trader, requiring any new business relationship or continuation of such a relationship or any new one-off transaction to be approved by the senior management of the relevant person; and
 - (b) measures to establish the source of the wealth of the politically exposed person and source of the funds involved in the business relationship or one-off transaction.⁷⁴
- (5B) In paragraph (5A)(b) “source of the wealth” means the source generating the total net worth of funds of the politically exposed person, whether or not those funds are used in the business relationship or one-off transaction.⁷⁵
- (6) In paragraph (5), a “politically exposed person” means a person who is –
 - (a) an individual who is or has been entrusted with a prominent public function in a country or territory outside Jersey or by an international organization outside Jersey, for example –
 - (i) heads of state, heads of government, senior politicians,
 - (ii) senior government, judicial or military officials,
 - (iii) senior executives of state owned corporations,
 - (iv) important political party officials;
 - (b) an immediate family member of a person mentioned in sub-paragraph (a), including any of the following –
 - (i) a spouse,

- (ii) a partner, that is someone considered by his or her national law as equivalent or broadly equivalent to a spouse,
 - (iii) children and their spouses or partners as defined in clause (ii),
 - (iv) parents,
 - (v) grandparents and grandchildren,
 - (vi) siblings;
 - (c) close associates of a person mentioned in sub-paragraph (a), including any person who is known to maintain a close business relationship with such a person, including a person who is in a position to conduct substantial financial transactions on his or her behalf.
- (7) For the purpose of deciding whether a person is a close associate of a person referred to in paragraph (6)(a), a relevant person need only have regard to information which is in that person's possession or is publicly known.
- (8) This paragraph applies where the relevant person provides or proposes to provide a customer with private banking services.⁷⁶
- (9) For the purposes of paragraph (8) a service shall be regarded as a private banking service if –
- (a) the service is offered, or it is proposed to offer the service, only to persons identified by the service provider as being eligible for the service, having regard to the person's net worth; and
 - (b) the service –
 - (i) involves a high value investment,
 - (ii) is a non-standard banking or investment service tailored to the person's needs, or uses corporate or trust investment structures, tailored to the person's needs, or
 - (iii) offers opportunities for investment in more than one jurisdiction.⁷⁷
- (10) This paragraph applies where the customer of the relevant person is –
- (a) a legal person established by an individual for the purpose of holding assets for investment purposes; or
 - (b) a person acting on behalf of a legal arrangement established for an individual for the purpose of holding assets for investment.⁷⁸
- (11) This paragraph applies where the customer of the relevant person is a company with nominee shareholders or that issues shares in bearer form.⁷⁹

16 Reliance on relevant person or person carrying on equivalent business⁸⁰

- (A1) This Article applies for the purpose of compliance by a relevant person with the relevant person's obligations –
- (a) under Article 13(1), in a case where Article 13(1)(a) or (1)(c)(ii) applies; or
 - (b) under Article 15(1), in a case where Article 15(1)(b), (2A), (3), (5), (10) or (11) applies.⁸¹

- (1) Where this Article applies, and provided the conditions in paragraph (3) and (4) are met, a relevant person may rely on a person who the relevant person knows or has reasonable grounds for believing is a relevant person in respect of whose financial services business the Commission discharges supervisory functions, or is a person carrying on equivalent business (each referred to as “obliged person”) –
- (a) to apply the identification measures specified in Article 3(2)(a), (b) and (c); or
 - (b) if the person is not in Jersey, to apply similar identification measures that the obliged person applies that satisfy recommendation 5 of the FATF recommendations,
- in respect of any person to whom paragraph (2) applies.⁸²
- (2) This paragraph applies to –
- (a) a customer of the obliged person;
 - (b) any beneficial owner or controller of that customer;
 - (c) any third party for whom that customer is acting;
 - (d) any beneficial owner or controller of a third party for whom that customer is acting; or
 - (e) any person purporting to act on behalf of that customer.
- (3) The conditions mentioned in paragraph (1) are that –
- (a) the obliged person consents to being relied on;
 - (b) the relevant person obtains adequate assurance in writing from the obliged person that in the course of an established business relationship or one-off transaction –
 - (i) the obliged person has applied the identification measures mentioned in paragraph (1)(a) or (1)(b), as the case may be, in relation to the customer,
 - (ii) the obliged person has not relied upon another party to have applied any of those identification measures,
 - (iii) the obliged person has not, in reliance upon any provision in Article 17 or 18 (or in the case of the obliged person being outside Jersey, in reliance upon a provision of similar effect to a provision in Article 17 or 18), applied identification measures that are less than those referred to in paragraph (1), and
 - (iv) the obliged person is required to keep and does keep evidence of the identification, as described in Article 3(4), relating to each of the obliged person’s customers, and a record of such evidence;
 - (c) the obliged person immediately provides in writing to the relevant person the information found out by the obliged person as a result of having applied the identification measures referred to in paragraph (1)(a) or (1)(b), as the case may be; and
 - (d) the relevant person obtains adequate assurance in writing from the obliged person that the obliged person will –

- (i) keep the evidence the obliged person has obtained during the course of applying the identification measures until such time as the obliged person has either provided the relevant person with that evidence or has been notified by the relevant person that the relevant person no longer requires that evidence to be kept, and
 - (ii) provide the relevant person with that evidence without delay if requested to do so by the relevant person.
- (4) The conditions mentioned in paragraph (1) are that immediately before relying upon a person described in that paragraph the relevant person must assess the risk of doing so and make a written record as to the reason the relevant person considers that it is appropriate to do so, having regard to –
 - (a) the higher risk of money laundering should the obliged person fail to –
 - (i) apply the identification measures referred to in paragraph (1)(a) or (1)(b) as the case may be,
 - (ii) provide the information to the relevant person, or
 - (iii) keep the evidence the obliged person has obtained during the course of applying the identification measures until such time as the obliged person has either provided the relevant person with that evidence or has been notified by the relevant person that the relevant person no longer requires that evidence to be kept; and
 - (b) the risk that the obliged person will fail to provide the relevant person with that evidence without delay if requested to do so by the relevant person.
- (5) Where a relevant person relies upon an obliged person to apply the identification measures referred to in paragraph (1)(a) or (1)(b), as the case may be, the relevant person shall –
 - (a) conduct such tests in such manner and at such intervals as the relevant person deems appropriate in all the circumstances in order to establish whether the obliged person –
 - (i) has appropriate policies and procedures in place to apply the identification measures described in Article 13(1), by virtue of Article 13(1)(a) or 13(1)(c)(ii), or in Article 15(1), by virtue of Article 15(1)(b), 15(3) or 15(5), or
 - (ii) if the obliged person is not in Jersey, has appropriate policies and procedures in place to apply similar identification measures that satisfy the FATF recommendations in respect of identification measures; and
 - (b) conduct such tests in such manner and at such intervals as the relevant person deems appropriate in all the circumstances in order to establish whether the obliged person –
 - (i) keeps the evidence that the obliged person has obtained during the course of applying identification measures in respect of a person, and
 - (ii) provides the relevant person with that evidence without delay if requested to do so by the relevant person.
- (6) In carrying out the tests –

- (a) the requirement to conduct the test referred to in paragraph (5)(b) shall not apply where the obliged person has already provided the evidence to the relevant person; and
 - (b) the tests must take into consideration whether the obliged person may be prevented, by application of a law, from providing that information or evidence, as the case may be.
- (7) Where, as a result of a test carried out under paragraph (5), the relevant person is not satisfied that the obliged person has appropriate policies and procedures in place to apply the identification measures referred to in paragraph (5)(a), or does not keep the evidence referred to in paragraph (5)(b), or provide it without delay if requested to do so by the relevant person, the relevant person shall immediately apply identification measures required under Article 13(1), by virtue of Article 13(1)(a) or 13(1)(c)(ii).
- (8) For the purposes of paragraph (3) –
 - (a) assurance is adequate if –
 - (i) it is reasonably capable of being regarded as reliable, and
 - (ii) the person who relies on it is satisfied that it is reliable; and
 - (b) assurance may be given in relation to one or more business relationships and for more than one transaction.
- (9) Nothing in this Article shall permit a relevant person to rely on the identification measures of an obliged person if –
 - (a) the relevant person suspects money laundering;
 - (b) the relevant person considers that there is a higher risk of money laundering on the basis of the assessment made under paragraph (4); or
 - (c) the obliged person is a person having a relevant connection with an enhanced risk state (as defined in Article 15(3A)(a)).
- (10) Despite the relevant person's reliance on the obliged person, the relevant person remains liable for any failure to apply the measures referred to in paragraph (1)(a) or (b), as the case may be.

16A Reliance upon persons in same financial group as relevant person⁸³

- (1) For the purpose of compliance by a relevant person with the relevant person's obligations –
 - (A) under Article 13(1), in a case where Article 13(1)(a) or (1)(c)(ii) applies; or
 - (B) under Article 15(1), in a case where Article 15(1)(b), (2A), (3), (5), (10) or (11) applies,a relevant person may rely on a person outside Jersey who is not an obliged person ('other person') to apply similar identification measures to those specified in Article 3(2)(a), (b) and (c) that satisfy recommendation 5 of the FATF recommendations if –
 - (a) that other person is a member of the same financial group as the relevant person;

- (b) that other person carries on a business which, if that business were carried on in Jersey, would be a financial services business;
 - (c) the financial group applies the customer due diligence measures and record keeping requirements required under this Order or in recommendations 5, 6 and 10 of the FATF recommendations;
 - (d) the financial group to which the relevant person and the other person belong maintains a programme against money laundering which includes policies and procedures by which every member of the financial group who carries on financial services business or equivalent business shares information that is appropriate for the purpose of preventing and detecting money laundering;
 - (e) the implementation of customer due diligence and record keeping requirements, and of the programme referred to in sub-paragraph (d), are supervised by an overseas regulatory authority; and
 - (f) the conditions that must be complied with for a relevant person to rely upon a person under Article 16(1) (including the requirements described in Article 16(4) and 16(5)) are satisfied.⁸⁴
- (2) For the purposes of paragraph (1) and Article 22A, a person is a member of the same financial group as another person if there is, in relation to the group, a parent company or other legal person that exercises control over every member of that group for the purposes of applying group supervision under –
- (a) the core principles for effective banking supervision published by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (ISBN 92-9131-164-4);
 - (b) the Objectives and Principles of Securities Regulation issued by the International Organisation of Securities Commissions; or
 - (c) the Insurance Supervisory Principles issued by the International Association of Insurance Supervisors.⁸⁵

17 Simplified identification measures in circumstances where the customer is a relevant person⁸⁶

- (1) Simplified identification measures described in paragraphs (3), (5), (6), (7) and (8) apply if the relevant person knows or has reasonable grounds for believing that a customer is –
- (a) a relevant person in respect of whose financial services business the Commission discharges supervisory functions, or a person carrying on equivalent business; or
 - (b) a person –
 - (i) wholly owned by a person (the “parent”) mentioned in sub-paragraph (a), and
 - (ii) fulfilling the conditions in paragraph (2).
- (2) The conditions mentioned in paragraph (1)(b)(ii) are that –
- (a) the person is incorporated or registered, as the case may be, in the same jurisdiction as the parent;
 - (b) the person has no customers who are not customers of the parent;

- (c) the person's activity is ancillary to the business in respect of which the Commission discharges supervisory functions, or equivalent business carried on by the parent; and
 - (d) in relation to that activity, the person maintains the same policies and procedures as the parent.
- (3) Provided the relevant person satisfies the condition in paragraph (4), a relevant person need not, if the relevant person thinks appropriate, comply with the requirements of Article 13 or 15 to apply the identification measures specified in Article 3(2)(b) to a third party for which the customer is acting where the customer, or the parent of its customer is acting in the course of a business –
 - (a) that falls within paragraph (a), (b) or (d) in the definition of “regulated business”;
 - (b) that is investment business or fund services business registered under the [Financial Services \(Jersey\) Law 1998](#); or
 - (c) that is equivalent business to any category of business described in sub-paragraph (a) or (b).
- (4) The condition referred to in paragraph (3) is that, immediately before applying the simplified identification measures in the manner described in that paragraph, the relevant person shall assess and make a written record as to the reason the relevant person thinks it appropriate to apply those simplified measures, having regard to the risk of money laundering inherent in the customer's business and the higher risk of money laundering associated with that type of business should the customer fail to –
 - (a) apply the identification measures specified in Article 3(2)(b) or if the person is not in Jersey, similar identification measures required to be applied to satisfy the requirements in recommendation 5 of the FATF recommendations; or
 - (b) keep records, or keep them for the period required to be kept.⁸⁷
- (5) Provided the relevant person satisfies the conditions in paragraph (9), if that relevant person thinks appropriate and is satisfied, by reason of the nature of the relationship with a customer, that there is little risk of money laundering occurring, that relevant person need not comply with the requirements of Article 13 or 15 to apply the identification measures specified in Article 3(2)(b) to a third party for which the customer is acting where the customer –
 - (a) is or carries on business in respect of an unregulated fund, within the meaning of the [Collective Investment Funds \(Unregulated Funds\) \(Jersey\) Order 2008](#);
 - (b) is or carries on business in respect of a fund that is a non-public fund, being a fund in respect of which a service is provided that is described in paragraph 7(1)(h) of Part B of Schedule 2 to the Law; or
 - (c) is carrying on equivalent business to a business described in sub-paragraph (a) or (b).
- (6) Provided the relevant person satisfies the conditions in paragraph (9), if a relevant person who is carrying on deposit-taking business is satisfied, by reason of the nature of the relationship with a customer, that there is little risk of money laundering occurring, that relevant person need not comply with the requirements

- of Article 13 or 15 to apply the identification measures specified in Article 3(2)(b) to a third party for which the customer is acting where the customer –
- (a) is carrying on trust company business and is registered to carry on such business under the [Financial Services \(Jersey\) Law 1998](#); or
 - (b) is carrying on equivalent business to a business described in subparagraph (a).
- (7) Provided the relevant person satisfies the conditions in paragraph (9), if a relevant person who is carrying on deposit-taking business thinks appropriate and is satisfied, by reason of the nature of the relationship with a customer that there is little risk of money laundering occurring, that relevant person need not comply with the requirements of Article 13 or 15 to apply the identification measures specified in Article 3(2)(b) to a third party for which the customer is acting where the customer –
- (a) is an independent legal professional –
 - (i) carrying on a business described in paragraph 1 of Part B of Schedule 2 to the Law, and
 - (ii) registered to carry on such business under the [Proceeds of Crime \(Supervisory Bodies\) \(Jersey\) Law 2008](#); or
 - (b) is carrying on equivalent business to a business described in subparagraph (a).
- (8) Provided the relevant person satisfies the conditions in paragraph (9), if a relevant person who is a lawyer carrying on a business described in paragraph 1 of Part B of Schedule 2 to the Law or an accountant carrying on a business described in paragraph 2 of Part B of Schedule 2 to the Law thinks appropriate and is satisfied, by reason of the nature of the relationship with a customer, that there is little risk of money laundering occurring, that relevant person need not comply with the requirements of Article 13 or 15 to apply the identification measures specified in Article 3(2)(b) to a third party for which the customer is acting where the customer –
- (a) is carrying on trust company business, and is registered to carry on such business under the [Financial Services \(Jersey\) Law 1998](#); or
 - (b) is carrying on equivalent business to a business described in subparagraph (a).
- (9) The conditions referred to in paragraph (5), (6), (7) and (8) are that, immediately before applying the simplified identification measures in the manner described in those paragraphs, the relevant person shall –
- (a) assess and make a written record as to the reason the relevant person thinks it appropriate to apply those simplified measures, having regard to the risk of money laundering inherent in the customer's business and the higher risk of money laundering associated with that type of business should the customer fail to –
 - (i) apply the identification measures specified in Article 3(2)(b), or if the person is not in Jersey, similar identification measures required to be applied to satisfy the requirements in recommendation 5 of the FATF recommendations, or
 - (ii) keep records, or keep them for the period required to be kept;

- (b) obtain adequate assurance in writing from the customer that the customer –
 - (i) in furtherance of the customer's obligations under Article 13(1)(a) and (c)(ii) and Article 15 has applied the identification measures specified in Article 3(2)(b) to the third party, or
 - (ii) in the case of a customer who is not in Jersey, has applied similar identification measures that the relevant person applies that satisfy recommendations 5 and 6 of the FATF recommendations; and
 - (c) obtain adequate assurance in writing from the customer that the customer –
 - (i) will provide the relevant person, without delay and in writing, the information found out by the customer as a result of having applied the identification measures if so requested by the relevant person,
 - (ii) will keep the evidence the customer has obtained during the course of applying the identification measures, and
 - (iii) will provide the relevant person with that evidence without delay if requested to do so by the relevant person.⁸⁸
- (9A) If, having satisfied the conditions in paragraph (4) in relation to a customer to which paragraph (3) applies, or paragraph (9) in relation to a customer to which paragraph (5), (6), (7), or (8) applies, the relevant person does not apply the identification measures specified in Article 3(2)(b), the relevant person shall instead –
- (a) consider the value and extent of any third party's financial interest in the product, arrangement, account or other investment vehicle offered to the customer by the relevant person; and
 - (b) where the relevant person considers that the value or financial interest of the third party is significant, apply the identification measure described in Article 3(4)(a) to that third party.⁸⁹
- (10) Where a relevant person applies simplified identification measures under paragraph (5), (6), (7) or (8), the relevant person shall –
- (a) conduct such tests in such manner and at such intervals as the relevant person deems appropriate in all the circumstances in order to establish –
 - (i) whether the customer has appropriate policies and procedures in place to apply the identification measures described in Articles 13(1)(a), 13(c)(ii) and 15 (or in the case of a customer who is outside Jersey, similar identification measures that satisfy the FATF recommendations in respect of identification measures),
 - (ii) whether the customer finds out information in relation to the third party, and
 - (iii) whether the customer –
 - (A) keeps the information or evidence that the customer has obtained during the course of applying identification measures in respect of a third party, and
 - (B) provides the relevant person with that information or evidence without delay if requested to do so by the relevant person; and

- (b) in carrying out such tests take into consideration whether the customer may be prevented, by application of a law, from providing that information or evidence, as the case may be.
- (11) Where as a result of a test carried out under paragraph (10) the relevant person is not satisfied that the customer has found out information in relation to the third party as referred to in paragraph (10)(a)(ii), or does not keep the information or evidence as referred to in paragraph (10)(a)(iii), or provide it without delay if requested to do so by the relevant person, the relevant person shall immediately apply identification measures as required under Article 13(1)(a) and 13(c)(ii).
- (12) In this Article “non-public fund” means a scheme falling within the definition of “collective investment fund” in Article 3 of the [Collective Investment Funds \(Jersey\) Law 1988](#) except that the offer of units in the scheme or arrangement is not an offer to the public within the meaning of that Article.⁹⁰
- (13) For the purposes of paragraph (9) –
 - (a) assurance is adequate if –
 - (i) it is reasonably capable of being regarded as reliable, and
 - (ii) the person who relies on it is satisfied that it is reliable;
 - (b) assurance may be given in relation to one or more business relationships and for more than one transaction; and
 - (c) assurance need not be given immediately before applying simplified measures in a case where assurance has previously been given in relation to a business relationship or transaction.
- (14) Nothing in this Article shall permit a relevant person to apply simplified identification measures if –
 - (a) the relevant person suspects money laundering;
 - (b) the relevant person considers that there is a higher risk of money laundering on the basis of the assessments made under paragraph (4) or (9);
 - (c) the customer is resident in a country that is not compliant with the FATF recommendations;
 - (d) the customer is a person in respect of whom Article 15(3A) applies; or
 - (e) the customer is a person in respect of whom Article 15(4) applies.⁹¹

18 Simplified customer due diligence measures⁹²

- (1) Identification measures under Article 13 are not required in any of cases B to E except as provided by paragraph (3A) in relation to case B.⁹³
- (2) ⁹⁴
- (3) Case B is where the business relationship or one-off transaction relates to a pension, superannuation, employee benefit, share option or similar scheme and where the contributions to the scheme are made by an employer or by way of deductions from wages and the rules of the scheme do not permit the assignment of an interest of a member of the scheme except after the death of the member.⁹⁵
- (3A) In a case falling within case B where it is proposed to assign the interest of a deceased member of the scheme, the trustees of the scheme must apply the

identification measures described in Article 3(2)(a) to (c) in respect of the proposed assignee, and in the application of Article 3(2) for this purpose, references to the customer shall be taken to include references to the proposed assignee.⁹⁶

- (4) Case C is where, in the case of insurance business consisting of a policy of insurance in connection with a pension scheme taken out by virtue of a person's contract of employment or occupation –

- (a) the policy contains no surrender clause; and
- (b) it may not be used as collateral security for a loan.

- (5) Case D is where, in respect of insurance business, a premium is payable in one instalment of an amount not exceeding £1,750.

- (6) Case E is where, in respect of insurance business, a periodic premium is payable and the total amount payable in respect of any calendar year does not exceed £750.

- (6A) Where the customer of a relevant person is –

- (a) a public authority acting in that capacity;
- (b) a body corporate the securities of which are listed –
 - (i) on an IOSCO-compliant market, or
 - (ii) on a regulated market as defined by Article 2(5);

or

- (c) a person wholly owned by a person mentioned in sub-paragraph (b),

the relevant person need not comply with his or her obligations under Article 13 in respect of those measures mentioned in Article 3(2)(c)(i), but only in so far as those measures require identifying any person purporting to act on behalf of the customer, nor with his or her obligations under Article 13 in respect of those measures mentioned in Articles 3(2)(a), 3(2)(c)(ii) and 3(2)(c)(iii).⁹⁷

- (7) Where the customer of a relevant person is –

- (a) a regulated person;
- (b) a person who carries on equivalent business to any category of regulated business; or
- (c) a person –
 - (i) wholly owned by a person (the “parent”) mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) or (b), and
 - (ii) fulfilling the conditions in paragraph (7A),

the relevant person need not comply with his or her obligations under Article 13 in respect of those measures mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a) and (c) of Article 3(2).⁹⁸

- (7A) The conditions mentioned in paragraph (7)(c)(ii) are that –

- (a) the person is incorporated or registered, as the case may be, in the same jurisdiction as the parent;
- (b) the person has no customers who are not customers of the parent;
- (c) the person's activity is ancillary to the regulated business or equivalent business carried on by the parent;

- (d) in relation to that activity, the person maintains the same policies and procedures as the parent.⁹⁹
- (8) Where –
 - (a) a person is authorized to act on behalf of a customer;
 - (b) the customer is not a relevant person;
 - (c) the person who is so authorized acts on behalf of the customer in the course of employment by a person carrying on a financial services business; and
 - (d) the financial services business is either a regulated business or equivalent business to a regulated business,

the relevant person need not comply with his or her obligations under Article 13 in respect of the measures mentioned in Article 3(2)(c)(i) but only in so far as those measures require identifying any person purporting to act on behalf of the customer.¹⁰⁰
- (8A) Where a relevant person's business falls within paragraph 1 or 3 of Part B of Schedule 2 to the Law and that person enters into a business relationship or carries out a one-off transaction for the purpose of enabling a customer directly or indirectly to enter into a registered contract within the meaning of the [Control of Housing and Work \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#), the relevant person need not comply with his or her obligations under Article 13 to apply customer due diligence measures to the extent that such measures require identification of a person within the meaning of Article 3(4)(b).¹⁰¹
- (9) Nothing in this Article shall apply if –
 - (a) the relevant person suspects money laundering;
 - (b) the relevant person considers that there is a higher risk of money laundering;
 - (c) the customer is resident in a country that is not compliant with the FATF recommendations; or
 - (d) the customer is a person in respect of whom Article 15(3A) applies.¹⁰²

PART 4

RECORD-KEEPING REQUIREMENTS¹⁰³

A19 Interpretation of Part 4¹⁰⁴

In this Part “relevant person” includes a person who was formerly a relevant person.

19 Records to be kept

- (1) A relevant person must keep the records specified in paragraphs (2) and (2A).¹⁰⁵
- (2) This paragraph refers to –
 - (a) a record comprising –

- (i) a copy of the evidence of identity obtained pursuant to the application of customer due diligence measures or information that enables a copy of such evidence to be obtained, and
 - (ii) all the supporting documents, data or information that have been obtained in respect of a business relationship or one-off transaction following the application of customer due diligence measures;
 - (b) a record containing details relating to each transaction carried out by the relevant person in the course of any business relationship or one-off transaction.¹⁰⁶
- (2A) This paragraph refers to the records, if any, that –
- (a) the relevant person was required to keep immediately before 4th February 2008 under record keeping procedures maintained under Article 8 of the Money Laundering (Jersey) Order 1999; and
 - (b) the relevant person held immediately before 19th February 2008.¹⁰⁷
- (3) The record to which paragraph (2)(b) refers must in any event include sufficient information to enable the reconstruction of individual transactions.
 - (4) The relevant person must keep the records to which paragraphs (2) and (2A) refer in such a manner that those records can be made available on a timely basis to the Commission, the Financial Intelligence Unit, a police officer or customs officer for the purposes of complying with a requirement under any enactment.¹⁰⁸
 - (5) Where an obliged person who is a relevant person has given an assurance under Article 16 (or under a provision that applies outside Jersey that is equivalent to Article 16) to another relevant person, the obliged person must make available to that other relevant person, at the other relevant person's request, evidence of identification that the obliged person is required to keep under this Article, such evidence being the evidence that is referred to in Article 16(3)(d) (or in a provision that applies outside Jersey that is equivalent to Article 16(3)(d)).¹⁰⁹
 - (6) Where a relevant person has given an assurance to another person that is required under Article 17 (or under a provision that applies outside Jersey that is equivalent to Article 16(3)(d) or Article 17), the relevant person may make available to that other person, at that other person's request, the information or the evidence of identification that the relevant person is required to keep under this Article, such evidence being the information and evidence that is referred to in Article 17(9)(c) (or in a provision that applies outside Jersey that is equivalent to Article 16(3)(d) or 17(9)(c)).¹¹⁰
 - (7) A relevant person may make available to another person, being a person who is carrying on an equivalent business, at that other person's request, a copy of the evidence, documents, data and information referred to in Article 15(4B)(f).¹¹¹

20 Periods for which records must be kept

- (1) Where the records described in Article 19(2)(a) or (2A) relate to a business relationship, a relevant person must keep those records for a period of at least 5 years commencing with the date on which the business relationship ends.¹¹²
- (2) Where the records described in Article 19(2)(a) or (2A) relate to a one-off transaction, a relevant person must keep those records for a period of at least 5 years commencing with the date on which the one-off transaction is completed.¹¹³

- (3) A relevant person must keep the records described in Article 19(2)(b) or (2A) in relation to each transaction for a period of 5 years commencing with the date on which all activities taking place within the course of that transaction were completed.¹¹⁴
- (4) For the purposes of paragraph (2) a one-off transaction is completed on the date of completion of all activities taking place in that transaction.
- (4A) For the avoidance of doubt, the date described in paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) from which the period referred to in those paragraphs commences may be a date that occurred before 4th February 2008.¹¹⁵
- (5) The Commission may notify to the relevant person a period longer than 5 years for the purposes of paragraphs (1), (2) or (3) and such longer period shall apply instead of the 5 years specified in those paragraphs.

PART 5

REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE¹¹⁶

21 Reporting procedures and related disclosure requirements¹¹⁷

- (1) Reporting procedures maintained by a relevant person are in accordance with this Article if they comply with the following requirements –
 - (a)
 - (b)
 - (c) they must provide for securing that a report is made to the person who is referred to in paragraph (6)(a), (b) and (c) in accordance with the provisions mentioned in those sub-paragraphs and they must communicate the identity of that person;
 - (d) they must provide that if a report is made to a designated person, it must be considered by that person, in the light of all other relevant information, for the purpose of determining whether or not the information or other matter contained in the report does give rise to knowledge, suspicion or reasonable grounds for knowledge or suspicion that another person is engaged in money laundering;
 - (e) they must provide that if a report is made to a designated person, the report must (subject to Article 22) be forwarded by the designated person to the reporting officer;
 - (f) they must provide that if a report is made or forwarded to the reporting officer, it must be considered by the reporting officer, in the light of all other relevant information, for the purpose of determining whether or not the information or other matter contained in the report does give rise to knowledge, suspicion or reasonable grounds for knowledge or suspicion that another person is engaged in money laundering;
 - (g) they must provide for the reporting officer, and any designated person through whom the report is made, to have access to all other relevant information that may be of assistance to the reporting officer or that

designated person, including, in particular, the records that a relevant person must keep under Article 19;

- (h) they must provide for securing that the information or other matter contained in a report is disclosed, by the person considering the report under sub-paragraph (d) or (f), to a designated police officer or designated customs officer as soon as is practicable, using the form set out in the Schedule to this Order (“Form”), where the person considering the report knows or suspects, or has reasonable grounds for knowing or suspecting, that another person is engaged in money laundering;
 - (ha) they must provide for securing that the person who makes a disclosure under sub-paragraph (h) provides the designated police officer or designated customs officer with such additional information relating to that disclosure as that officer may reasonably request and that such information is provided in such form and within such reasonable period as that officer may reasonably request.
 - (i) ¹¹⁸
- (2) If a person considering a report under paragraph (1)(d) or (1)(f) knows or suspects, or has reasonable grounds for knowing or suspecting, that another person is engaged in money laundering, the first person must, as soon as is practicable, make a disclosure to the Financial Intelligence Unit, a designated police officer or a designated customs officer –
- (a) by using the Form; and
 - (b) in compliance with the requirements indicated on the Form.¹¹⁹
- (3) The person making the disclosure under paragraph (2) must ensure that –
- (a) a completed Form is delivered in the manner indicated on the Form; and
 - (b) any information entered upon or accompanying the Form is legible.¹²⁰
- (4) A person who makes a disclosure under paragraph (2) must provide the designated police officer or designated customs officer with such additional information relating to that disclosure as that officer may reasonably request in such form and within such reasonable period as that officer may require.¹²¹
- (5) The requirements described in paragraphs (1)(h), (1)(ha), (2) and (4) shall not apply to a relevant person who is a professional legal adviser where the information or matter that would otherwise be the subject of disclosure is an item subject to legal privilege.¹²²
- (6) A designated person or, if there is no such person, the reporting officer, shall be –
- (a) the nominated officer referred to in Article 34D of the Law and Article 21 of the Terrorism Law;
 - (b) the appropriate person referred to in Article 32(5) of the Law; and
 - (c) the person to whom disclosure may be made under any procedure established by an employer as described in Article 18(7) of the Terrorism Law.¹²³

22 Reports that need not be forwarded

- (1) If a designated person, on considering a report under Article 21, concludes that it does not give rise to knowledge, suspicion or reasonable grounds for knowledge or suspicion that another person is engaged in money laundering, the designated person need not forward it to the reporting officer.
- (2) If a designated person, on considering a report under Article 21, has concluded that it does give rise to knowledge, suspicion or reasonable grounds for knowledge or suspicion that another person is engaged in money laundering, the reporting officer need not consider whether that other person is engaged in money laundering.

22A Disclosure within the relevant person's organization¹²⁴

A relevant person may disclose –

- (a) the information contained in any report for the purpose of any of the provisions mentioned in Article 21(6);
- (b) any additional information required under Article 21(4);
- (c) the information contained in any record kept by the relevant person for the purpose of this Order,

to any person or institution with whom or which the relevant person shares common ownership, management or compliance control, or any person within the same financial group as the relevant person (as defined in Article 16A(2)), where such disclosure is appropriate for the purpose of preventing and detecting money laundering.

23 Duty to report evidence of money laundering

- (1) If the Commission –
 - (a) obtains any information; and
 - (b) is of the opinion that the information indicates that any person has or may have been engaged in money laundering,the Commission shall disclose that information to the Financial Intelligence Unit, a designated police officer or a designated customs officer as soon as is reasonably practicable.¹²⁵
- (2) If a person is a secondary recipient of information obtained by the Commission, and forms such an opinion as is described in paragraph (1)(b), the person may disclose the information to the Financial Intelligence Unit, a designated police officer or a designated customs officer.¹²⁶
- (3) If any person specified in paragraph (4) –
 - (a) obtains any information while acting in the course of any investigation, or discharging any functions, to which the person's authorization or appointment relates; and
 - (b) is of the opinion that the information indicates that any other person has or may have been engaged in money laundering,

the first person shall as soon as is reasonably practicable disclose that information to the persons specified in paragraph (5).

- (4) The persons to whom this paragraph refers are –
- (a) a person authorized by the Commission under Article 26 of the [Banking Business \(Jersey\) Law 1991](#) to require a person to provide information or produce documents;
 - (b) a person appointed by the Commission under Article 28 of the [Banking Business \(Jersey\) Law 1991](#) to investigate and report to the Commission on a person or business;
 - (c) a person authorized by the Commission under Article 9 of the [Collective Investment Funds \(Jersey\) Law 1988](#) to require a person to furnish information or produce books or papers;
 - (d) an inspector appointed by the Commission under Article 22 of the [Collective Investment Funds \(Jersey\) Law 1988](#);
 - (e)
 - (f) an inspector appointed by the Chief Minister or the Commission under Article 128 of the [Companies \(Jersey\) Law 1991](#) to investigate and report on the affairs of a company;
 - (g) a person authorized by the Court under Article 208 of the [Companies \(Jersey\) Law 1991](#) to inspect records of or under the control of a company;
 - (h) a person authorized by the Commission under Article 10 of the [Insurance Business \(Jersey\) Law 1996](#) to require a person to produce information or documents;
 - (i) a person appointed by the Court under Article 11 of the [Insurance Business \(Jersey\) Law 1996](#) to investigate and report to the Commission on a person or business;
 - (j) an inspector appointed by the Chief Minister under Regulation 41(3) of the [Limited Liability Partnerships \(Dissolution and Winding Up\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2018](#);
 - (k) a person providing a report under Article 8(5) of the [Financial Services \(Jersey\) Law 1998](#);
 - (l) a person authorized by the Commission under Article 32 of the [Financial Services \(Jersey\) Law 1998](#) to require a person to provide information or documents or to answer questions;
 - (m) a person appointed by the Commission under Article 33 of the [Financial Services \(Jersey\) Law 1998](#) to investigate and report under that Article to the Commission; and
 - (n) an agent appointed by the Commission under Article 10(1) of the [Financial Services Commission \(Jersey\) Law 1998](#).¹²⁷
- (5) The persons to whom this paragraph refers are –
- (a) the Financial Intelligence Unit;
 - (b) a designated police officer or designated customs officer; and
 - (c) the Commission.¹²⁸
- (5A) If a designated supervisory body (other than the Commission) –
- (a) obtains any information; and

- (b) is of the opinion that the information indicates that any person has or may have been engaged in money laundering,
- that body shall disclose that information to the Financial Intelligence Unit, a designated police officer or a designated customs officer as soon as is reasonably practicable.¹²⁹
- (5B) If a person is a secondary recipient of information obtained by a designated supervisory body (other than the Commission) and forms such an opinion as is described in paragraph (5A)(b), the person may disclose the information to the Financial Intelligence Unit, a designated police officer or a designated customs officer.¹³⁰
- (5C) If any person referred to in paragraph (5D) –
- (a) obtains any information while acting in the course of any investigation, or discharging functions, to which the person’s authorization or appointment relates; and
- (b) is of the opinion that the information indicates that any other person has or may have been engaged in money laundering,
- the first person shall as soon as reasonably practicable disclose that information to the persons and bodies referred to in paragraph (5E).¹³¹
- (5D) The persons to whom this paragraph refers are –
- (a) a person authorized by a suitable supervisory body under Article 30 of the Proceeds of Crime (Supervisory Bodies) Law to require a person to provide information or documents or to answer questions; and
- (b) a person appointed by a suitable supervisory body under Article 31 of that Law to investigate and report under that Article to that body.¹³²
- (5E) The persons and bodies to whom this paragraph refers are –
- (a) the suitable supervisory body referred to in paragraph (5D); and
- (b) the Financial Intelligence Unit; and
- (c) a designated police officer or designated customs officer.¹³³
- (5F) In this Article “suitable supervisory body” has the same meaning as in the Proceeds of Crime (Supervisory Bodies) Law.¹³⁴
- (6) Disclosure under this Article shall be made in writing.

PART 5A¹³⁵

OTHER MEASURES

23A Shell banks¹³⁶

- (1) A relevant person to whom paragraph (3) applies must not enter into or continue a banking relationship with a shell bank.
- (2) A relevant person to whom paragraph (3) applies must take appropriate measures to ensure that he or she does not enter into, or continue, a banking relationship with a bank that is known to permit its accounts to be used by a shell bank.

- (3) This paragraph applies to a relevant person who carries on a deposit-taking business as defined in Article 1 of the [Banking Business \(Jersey\) Law 1991](#) except the doing of anything by or on behalf of –
- (a) the States;
 - (b) the central bank of a member State of the European Community; or
 - (c) the National Savings Bank of the United Kingdom.
- (4) For the purposes of paragraphs (1) and (2) –
- (a) “bank” means a person or body carrying on a deposit-taking business within the meaning of the [Banking Business \(Jersey\) Law 1991](#) whether or not that business is carried on from within Jersey; and
 - (b) “shell bank” means a bank incorporated in a jurisdiction in which it has no physical presence involving meaningful decision-making and management, and which is not subject to supervision by the Commission or by an overseas regulatory authority by reason of that bank’s connection with any other institution or person.
- (5) For the purposes of paragraph (4)(b), “connection” has the same meaning as in Article 3A of the [Income Tax \(Jersey\) Law 1961](#).

23B Anonymous accounts¹³⁷

A relevant person must not, in relation to any of that person’s customers, set up an anonymous account or an account in a name which it knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, to be fictitious.

23C ¹³⁸

PART 6

MISCELLANEOUS AND CLOSING

24 Citation and commencement

This Order may be cited as the Money Laundering (Jersey) Order 2008.

24A Application to certain businesses¹³⁹

This Order shall not apply before 1st May 2008 to a relevant person whose business falls within paragraph 1 or paragraph 2(1)(b) of Part B of Schedule 2 to the Law.

SCHEDULE¹⁴⁰

(Article 21)



1

**SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY REPORT**

"Use this form if you are reporting a suspicion or knowledge of money laundering or the financing of activities related to terrorism, in line with obligations under the Proceeds of Crime (Jersey) Law 1999 (as amended), the Money Laundering (Jersey) Order 2008 (as amended) or the Terrorism (Jersey) Law 2002 (as amended)"

PLEASE REFER TO THE JFCU GUIDE WHEN COMPLETING THIS FORM

Date of Report: _____ JFCU Reference number: - _____ / _____

From: - Disclosing Institution

Name of institution: _____

Address: _____

Sort code: _____

Contact name: _____

Direct Telephone No: _____ Fax: _____

Email: _____ Your reference number: _____

Subject(s) of report

Surname: _____

Maiden or Previous name: _____

Forenames: _____

Mr / Mrs / Ms / Miss (Please circle) Other _____

Alias: _____

Date of Birth: _____ Place of Birth: _____

Gender: male / female (please circle)

Nationality: _____

Occupation: _____

Politically Exposed Person (PEP) : yes / no (please circle)

Building Name / Number _____

Address street 1: _____

Address street 2: _____

Parish/locale: _____

Town / City: _____

County / Country: _____

Postcode: _____

Address Type (specify) _____

Completed forms should be forwarded to the Joint Financial Crimes Unit, PO Box 789, Rouge Bouillon,
St. Helier, Jersey. JE4 8ZD
Tel: (01534) 612250 / Fax: (01534) 870537



2



Contact Details: (Home) _____ (Work) _____
 (Mobile) _____ (Fax) _____
 (Website) _____ (Email) _____
 Identification details: (including Country & number)
 (Passport) _____ Copy attached: yes / no (please circle)
 (Driving Licence) _____ Copy Attached: yes / no (please circle)
 (I.D Card) _____ Copy Attached: yes / no (please circle)
 (Other) _____ Copy Attached: yes / no (please circle)

Company(ies) of report

Company name: _____
 Building Name / Number _____
 Address street 1: _____
 Address street 2: _____
 Parish / locale: _____
 Town / City: _____
 County / Country: _____
 Postcode: _____
 Country & date registered: _____ Registration number (if known): _____
 Address Type (specify) _____
 Telephone No: (Business) _____ (Fax) _____
 (Website) _____ (Email) _____
 Beneficial owner(s): _____

Subject or Company account details

Sort Code / Account number: _____
 Date opened: _____
 Assets held / Balance of Accounts: _____

Completed forms should be forwarded to the Joint Financial Crimes Unit, PO Box 789, Rouge Bouillon,
 St. Helier, Jersey. JE4 8ZD
 Tel: (01534) 612250 / Fax: (01534) 870537



3



REASONS FOR DISCLOSURE STATISTICAL INFORMATION

(Please tick the most appropriate)

Nature of Institution	√	Disclosure Type	√
Accountants		Proceeds of Crime	
Bank		Drug Trafficking	
Bureaux De Changes		Terrorism	
Company Service Provider			
Company Service Provider Trust Company		Grounds For Disclosure?	
Financial Advisors		Account Activity Not in Keeping with KYC	
Fund Managers		Cash Transactions - Inward	
Government Agency		Cash Transactions - Outward	
Insurance Companies		Court Order	
Investment		Due Diligence	
Legal		Due Diligence- Adverse	
Local Regulator		Due diligence- Failure to provide	
Non-FSB-Estate/Travel Agents, Jeweler etc		Due diligence-Inadequate	
Other (specify)		Evidence of Forged Documentation	
Other – Private individual		Fraud / False Accounting	
Other FIU		Group Information	
Other Regular		High Risk Jurisdictions	
Stockbrokers		Highly Transactional	
Tax Consultant		Internet Research	
		Investigation of Fraud Orders	
Criminality Suspected		Layering	
Corruption		Liaison Notice	
Drugs		Media / Publicity	
Fiscal / Revenue		Other (specify)	
Fraud		Other Defence (specify)	
GST Fraud		Police / Customs Enquiry	
Insider Dealing		Production Order	
Other (specify)		Purchase and Surrender of Insurance Policy	
Regulatory Matters		Repeat Disclosures	
Revenue Fraud		Tax	
Tax fraud		3 rd Party Information	
Terrorism		Transaction support - inadequate	
Unknown / undetermined		Transaction support – not provided	
		Transitory Accounts – Immediate Layering	
What currency was involved?		Unusual Forex Transactions	
GBP		EU Sanction identified	
USD		UN Sanction identified	
EURO			
OTHER (specify)			

Completed forms should be forwarded to the Joint Financial Crimes Unit, PO Box 789, Rouge Bouillon,
St.Helier, Jersey. JE4 8ZD
Tel: (01534) 612250 / Fax: (01534) 870537



4



REASON FOR DISCLOSURE

Please describe any activity that prompted the report, giving reason for your suspicion and any steps that have already been taken. Please include source of wealth, source of funds and activity over the last 4 quarters – debit and credit turnover.

(Please add continuation sheets as necessary)

[illegible]

Additional information

Other associated persons or companies, full details (please add sheet if necessary):-

Details of introducer/intermediary: _____

When submitting this report, please append any additional material that you may consider suitable and which may be of assistance to the JFCU, i.e. bank statements, correspondence, vouchers, transfers, account opening and identification documents, etc.

Completed forms should be forwarded to the Joint Financial Crimes Unit, PO Box 789, Rouge Bouillon,
St.Helier, Jersey. JE4 8ZD
Tel: (01534) 612250 / Fax: (01534) 870537

ENDNOTES

Table of Legislation History

Legislation	Year and No	Commencement
Money Laundering (Jersey) Order 2008	R&O.20/2008	4 February 2008
Money Laundering (Amendment) (Jersey) Order 2008	R&O.26/2008	19 February 2008
Money Laundering (Amendment No. 2) (Jersey) Order 2008	R&O.142/2008	7 November 2008
Money Laundering (Amendment No. 3) (Jersey) Order 2008	R&O.146/2008	10 November 2008
Money Laundering (Amendment No. 4) (Jersey) Order 2010	R&O.2/2010	18 January 2010
Control of Housing and Work (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) (Jersey) Regulations 2013	R&O.30/2013	1 July 2013 (R&O.63/2013)
States of Jersey (Transfer of Functions No. 6) (Economic Development and Treasury and Resources to Chief Minister) (Jersey) Regulations 2013	R&O.107/2013	19 July 2013
Money Laundering (Amendment No. 5) (Jersey) Order 2013	R&O.115/2013	9 August 2013
Money Laundering (Amendment No. 6) (Jersey) Order 2013	R&O.163/2013	18 December 2013
Money Laundering (Amendment No. 7) (Jersey) Order 2014	R&O.172/2014	27 October 2014
Proceeds of Crime and Terrorism (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Jersey) Law 2014	L.7/2014	4 August 2014 (R&O.102/2014)
Proceeds of Crime (Financial Intelligence) (Jersey) Regulations 2015	R&O.28/2015	11 March 2015
Money Laundering (Amendment No. 8) (Jersey) Order 2015	R&O.38/2015	24 March 2015
Proceeds of Crime (Duties of Non-Professional Trustees) (Jersey) Order 2016	R&O.100/2016	26 September 2016 (R&O.99/2016)
Money Laundering (Amendment No. 9) (Jersey) Order 2016	R&O.102/2016	26 September 2016
Limited Liability Partnerships (Jersey) Law 2017	L.2/2017	1 August 2018 (R&O.74/2018)
Limited Liability Partnerships (Dissolution and Winding Up) (Jersey) Regulations 2018	R&O.76/2018	1 August 2018

Table of Renumbered Provisions

Original	Current
24	spent, omitted
25(1)	24
25(2)	spent, omitted

Table of Endnote References

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- ¹ Article 1(1) amended by R&O.26/2008, R&O.142/2008, R&O.2/2010, R&O.115/2013, R&O.163/2013, R&O.172/2014, L.7/2014, R&O.28/2015, R&O.100/2016, L.2/2017
- ² Article 1(3) added by R&O.172/2014
- ³ Article 1(4) added by R&O.172/2014
- ⁴ Article 2(3) amended by R&O.142/2008
- ⁵ Article 3 heading amended by R&O.142/2008
- ⁶ Article 3(1) amended by R&O.142/2008
- ⁷ Article 3(2) amended by R&O.142/2008, R&O.2/2010, R&O.38/2015
- ⁸ Article 3(3) amended by R&O.142/2008
- ⁹ Article 3(4) amended by R&O.142/2008
- ¹⁰ Article 3(5) amended by R&O.142/2008
- ¹¹ Article 3(6) amended by R&O.142/2008
- ¹² Article 3(7) added by R&O.2/2010, amended by R&O.38/2015
- ¹³ Article 4(1) amended by R&O.26/2008, R&O.102/2016
- ¹⁴ Article 4(2) amended by R&O.102/2016
- ¹⁵ Article 7(2A) inserted by R&O.142/2008, amended by R&O.2/2010
- ¹⁶ Article 7(3) amended by R&O.142/2008
- ¹⁷ Article 7(10) substituted by R&O.142/2008
- ¹⁸ Article 8(2A) inserted by R&O.142/2008, amended by R&O.2/2010
- ¹⁹ Article 8(8) substituted by R&O.142/2008
- ²⁰ Article 9(2) added by R&O.142/2008, amended by R&O.2/2010
- ²¹ Article 10A inserted by R&O.142/2008
- ²² Article 10A(5) substituted by R&O.163/2013
- ²³ Part 2 heading substituted by R&O.142/2008
- ²⁴ Article 11 heading substituted by R&O.142/2008
- ²⁵ Article 11(1) substituted by R&O.142/2008, amended by R&O.2/2010, R&O.163/2013, L.7/2014
- ²⁶ Article 11(2) amended by R&O.142/2008
- ²⁷ Article 11(3) substituted by R&O.142/2008, amended by R&O.2/2010, R&O.163/2013, R&O.172/2014, R&O.38/2015
- ²⁸ Article 11(3A) inserted by R&O.142/2008
- ²⁹ Article 11(4) substituted by R&O.142/2008
- ³⁰ Article 11(6) inserted by R&O.163/2013
- ³¹ Article 11(7) revoked by R&O.142/2008
- ³² Article 11(8) substituted by R&O.142/2008
- ³³ Article 11(9) amended by R&O.142/2008
- ³⁴ Article 11(10A) inserted by R&O.142/2008
- ³⁵ Article 11(11) amended by R&O.142/2008
- ³⁶ Article 11(12) added by R&O.163/2013
- ³⁷ Article 12 substituted by R&O.142/2008
- ³⁸ Part 3 heading amended by R&O.142/2008

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- ³⁹ Article 13 heading amended by R&O.142/2008
- ⁴⁰ Article 13(1) amended by R&O.142/2008, R&O.163/2013
- ⁴¹ Article 13(2) substituted by R&O.26/2008, amended by R&O.142/2008
- ⁴² Article 13(2A) inserted by R&O.26/2008
- ⁴³ Article 13(2B) inserted by R&O.26/2008, amended by R&O.142/2008
- ⁴⁴ Article 13(3) amended by R&O.26/2008, R&O.142/2008, R&O.163/2013
- ⁴⁵ Article 13(3A) inserted by R&O.163/2013, amended by R&O.172/2014
- ⁴⁶ Article 13(3B) inserted by R&O.163/2013
- ⁴⁷ Article 13(4) amended by R&O.142/2008
- ⁴⁸ Article 13(5) amended by R&O.142/2008
- ⁴⁹ Article 13(6) inserted by R&O.163/2013
- ⁵⁰ Article 13(7) inserted by R&O.163/2013
- ⁵¹ Article 13(8) inserted by R&O.163/2013
- ⁵² Article 13(9) inserted by R&O.163/2013
- ⁵³ Article 13(10) inserted by R&O.163/2013
- ⁵⁴ Article 13(11) inserted by R&O.163/2013, amended by R&O.172/2014
- ⁵⁵ Article 13(12) inserted by R&O.163/2013
- ⁵⁶ Article 14 heading amended by R&O.142/2008
- ⁵⁷ Article 14(1) amended by R&O.142/2008
- ⁵⁸ Article 14(2) amended by R&O.142/2008, R&O.100/2016
- ⁵⁹ Article 14(5) amended by R&O.142/2008
- ⁶⁰ Article 14(6) amended by R&O.142/2008
- ⁶¹ Article 14(7) amended by R&O.142/2008
- ⁶² Article 14(9) substituted by R&O.26/2008
- ⁶³ Article 14(10) substituted by R&O.26/2008
- ⁶⁴ Article 14(12) amended by R&O.142/2008
- ⁶⁵ Article 15(1) amended by R&O.142/2008, R&O.2/2010, R&O.172/2014, R&O.100/2016
- ⁶⁶ Article 15(2) substituted by R&O.142/2008
- ⁶⁷ Article 15(2A) inserted by R&O.172/2014
- ⁶⁸ Article 15(3A) substituted by R&O.115/2013
- ⁶⁹ Article 15(3B) inserted by R&O.115/2013, amended by R&O.172/2014
- ⁷⁰ Article 15(4) amended by R&O.142/2008
- ⁷¹ Article 15(4A) inserted by R&O.142/2008
- ⁷² Article 15(4B) inserted by R&O.142/2008
- ⁷³ Article 15(5) substituted by R&O.142/2008
- ⁷⁴ Article 15(5A) inserted by R&O.142/2008, amended by R&O.100/2016
- ⁷⁵ Article 15(5B) inserted by R&O.142/2008
- ⁷⁶ Article 15(8) added by R&O.172/2014
- ⁷⁷ Article 15(9) added by R&O.172/2014
- ⁷⁸ Article 15(10) added by R&O.172/2014, amended by R&O.100/2016
- ⁷⁹ Article 15(11) added by R&O.172/2014
- ⁸⁰ Article 16 substituted by R&O.163/2013
- ⁸¹ Article 16(A1) inserted by R&O.100/2016
- ⁸² Article 16(1) substituted by R&O.100/2016
- ⁸³ Article 16A inserted by R&O.163/2013
- ⁸⁴ Article 16A(1) amended by R&O.100/2016
- ⁸⁵ Article 16A(2) amended by R&O.172/2014
- ⁸⁶ Article 17 substituted by R&O.163/2013
- ⁸⁷ Article 17(4) amended by R&O.172/2014
- ⁸⁸ Article 17(9) amended by R&O.172/2014

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- ⁸⁹ Article 17(9A) inserted by R&O.72/2014
- ⁹⁰ Article 17(12) amended by R&O.172/2014
- ⁹¹ Article 17(14) substituted by R&O.172/2014
- ⁹² Article 18 heading amended by R&O.142/2008, R&O.2/2010
- ⁹³ Article 18(1) amended by R&O.142/2008, R&O.2/2010, R&O.115/2013
- ⁹⁴ Article 18(2) revoked by R&O.2/2010
- ⁹⁵ Article 18(3) amended by R&O.142/2008, R&O.2/2010, R&O.115/2013
- ⁹⁶ Article 18(3A) inserted by R&O.115/2013
- ⁹⁷ Article 18(6A) substituted by R&O.2/2010, amended by R&O.115/2013
- ⁹⁸ Article 18(7) amended by R&O.142/2008, R&O.115/2013
- ⁹⁹ Article 18(7A) inserted by R&O.115/2013
- ¹⁰⁰ Article 18(8) amended by R&O.142/2008, R&O.2/2010
- ¹⁰¹ Article 18(8A) inserted by R&O.26/2008, amended by R&O.142/2008, R&O.30/2013
- ¹⁰² Article 18(9) substituted by R&O.172/2014
- ¹⁰³ Part 4 heading amended by R&O.142/2008
- ¹⁰⁴ Article A19 inserted by R&O.26/2008
- ¹⁰⁵ Article 19(1) amended by R&O.26/2008
- ¹⁰⁶ Article 19(2) amended by R&O.142/2008
- ¹⁰⁷ Article 19(2A) inserted by R&O.26/2008
- ¹⁰⁸ Article 19(4) amended by R&O.26/2008, R&O.28/2015
- ¹⁰⁹ Article 19(5) substituted by R&O.163/2013
- ¹¹⁰ Article 19(6) inserted by R&O.163/2013
- ¹¹¹ Article 19(7) inserted by R&O.163/2013, editorial change, “a another” deleted, “another” inserted instead
- ¹¹² Article 20(1) amended by R&O.26/2008
- ¹¹³ Article 20(2) amended by R&O.26/2008
- ¹¹⁴ Article 20(3) amended by R&O.26/2008
- ¹¹⁵ Article 20(4A) inserted by R&O.26/2008
- ¹¹⁶ Part 5 heading substituted by R&O.142/2008
- ¹¹⁷ Article 21 heading substituted by R&O.142/2008
- ¹¹⁸ Article 21(1) amended by R&O.26/2008, R&O.142/2008, R&O.2/2010
- ¹¹⁹ Article 21(2) added by R&O.142/2008, amended by R&O.28/2015
- ¹²⁰ Article 21(3) added by R&O.142/2008
- ¹²¹ Article 21(4) added by R&O.142/2008
- ¹²² Article 21(5) substituted by R&O.38/2015
- ¹²³ Article 21(6) added by R&O.142/2008, amended by L.7/2014
- ¹²⁴ Article 22A inserted by R&O.142/2008, amended by R&O.163/2013
- ¹²⁵ Article 23(1) amended by R&O.28/2015
- ¹²⁶ Article 23(2) amended by R&O.28/2015
- ¹²⁷ Article 23(4) amended by R&O.142/2008, R&O.107/2013, R&O.76/2018
- ¹²⁸ Article 23(5) amended by R&O.28/2015
- ¹²⁹ Article 23(5A) inserted by R&O.142/2008, amended by R&O.28/2015
- ¹³⁰ Article 23(5B) inserted by R&O.142/2008, amended by R&O.28/2015
- ¹³¹ Article 23(5C) inserted by R&O.142/2008
- ¹³² Article 23(5D) inserted by R&O.142/2008
- ¹³³ Article 23(5E) inserted by R&O.142/2008, amended by R&O.28/2015
- ¹³⁴ Article 23(5F) inserted by R&O.142/2008
- ¹³⁵ Part 5A inserted by R&O.142/2008
- ¹³⁶ Article 23A inserted by R&O.142/2008
- ¹³⁷ Article 23B inserted by R&O.142/2008
- ¹³⁸ Article 23C deleted by R&O.115/2013
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¹³⁹ *Article 24A*

inserted by R&O.26/2008

¹⁴⁰ *Schedule*

added by R&O.146/2008, amended by L.7/2014