

DARE to Innovate:

Fintech Opportunities And the Role of Responsible Regulation

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- Development of the Digital Assets and Registered Exchanges Bill, the Emergent Technologies Bill and related amendments to the Financial and Corporate Service Providers Bill.
- AML/CFT provisions
- Investor protection measures

The Evolving Crypto/Digital Assets Space

Cryptocurrency Market Capitalization (US\$ Billions)



Source: www.statista.com



Global crypto market cap \$395.42B

(CryptoMarketCap.com 25 October 2020)







Cryptocurrency Users, Accounts Worldwide



Source: Cambridge Centre for Alternative Finance (CCAF), University of Cambridge, 3rd "Global Cryptocurrency Benchmarking Study", September 2020 Total number of unique users increased by 189% (2020 Study vs. 2018 Study)

Total number of accounts increased 37%

(2020 Study vs 2018 Study)



250



5

Drivers of Legislative Initiative



Objectives:

- Define legal status
- Introduce regulatory framework
- Address tokens, exchanges and service providers
- Curb illicit activity
- Protect market integrity

Benchmarking & Consultancy



Defining the Space

Blockchain Digital Assets Services Provider Non-fungible Token Smart Contract Initial Token Offering Digital Token Exchange Digital Assets Digital Assets Services Provider Digital Token Smart Contract Digital Token Exchange Digital Assets Services Provider Digital Token Smart Contract Digital Token Exchange Digital Token Exchange Digital Colored Ledger Technology" Utility Token Virtual Currency Token **Digital Asset Business DLT Platform** Virtual Currency Token Wallet Service Provider (FCSP Bill)

Key Definitions

Digital Asset

 a digital representation of value distributed through a DLT Platform where value is embedded or in which there is a contractual right of use and includes without limitation digital tokens;

Digital Token or Token

- virtual currency token; asset token; utility token; non-fungible token; and
- any other digital representation of value designated by the Commission to be a digital token for the purposes of the Bill

Digital Asset Services Provider

- under an agreement as part of its business, can undertake a digital asset transaction on behalf of another person or has power of attorney over another person's digital assets or
- operates as a market maker for digital assets.

Key Definitions

Digital Assets Business

- a digital token exchange;
- providing services related to a digital token exchange;
- operating as a payment service provider business utilising digital assets;
- operating as a digital asset service provider, including providing DLT platforms that facilitate —

 (i) the exchange between digital assets and fiat currencies;
 (ii) the exchange between one or more forms of digital assets; and (iii) the transfer of digital assets;
- participation in and provision of financial services related to an issuer's offer or sale of a digital asset;
- any other activity which may be prescribed by regulations.

FATF Recommendation 15 - New Technologies

COMPLIAN

REGULATIO

RULES

GUIDELINES

Countries & FIs Identify & Assess ML/TF Risk:

- new products/business practices
- new/developing technologies

Financial Institutions:

- assess risk prior to launch
- manage and mitigate risk

Countries:

- Virtual Asset Service Providers must be regulated for AML/CFT
- And licensed/registered and subject to FATF Recommendations

Risk Based Approach

- Digital Assets business must have systems in place to prevent, detect and disclose money laundering, terrorist financing and suspicious transactions pursuant to Proceeds of Crime Act, 2018 (POCA); the Anti-Terrorism Act, 2018 (ATA) and the Financial Transactions Reporting Act, 2018 (FTRA) (DARE Bill, s. 24)
- S. 24 Brings digital assets business under national AML/CFT risk coordination framework
- For sale, exchange or transfer of digital assets, providers must conduct AML/CFT risk assessment, ensure compliance with POCA, ATA and FTRA, and comply with Commission's rules on AML/CFT (DARE Bill s. 26)

Licensing/Registration

- Overall, legislation focuses on the regulation of what FATF refers to as "virtual assets service providers" (VASPs)
- All persons (which includes natural persons, companies, partnerships, trusts and any other legal entity) carrying on or involved in digital assets business operating in/from The Bahamas must be registered or licensed with SCB (s. 7)
- Full identification of founders, beneficial owners, security holders, directors and officers is required (s. 8 and Form 2)
- Financial institutions already licensed or registered with the Commission may apply for registration of additional digital asset business or service (s. 9)



Supervision and Monitoring

- SCB has authority:
 - to suspend or revoke registration, including for activities not covered by DARE if to protect the public (s. 19);
 - to refuse application as a digital asset business (s. 16)
 - to inspect and investigate including for AML/CFT related laws (s. 39)
- Registrants have a duty to comply and cooperate, and must provide information about their operations as the Commission requires (s. 25 and s. 41(5))
- Clear penalties (s. 42-45) and SCB can enforce administrative sanctions (s. 46)
- Records must be maintained according to FTRA requirements (s. 26)
- FTRA and POCA amended to specifically address digital assets and digital assets business (Fifth Schedule)

14 AML/CFT & Investor Protection

Transparency & Beneficial Ownership

- Beneficial owner in DARE has "the same meaning assigned to it as in section 2 of the Proceeds of Crime Act, 2018"
- SCB has a range of administrative sanctions available under DARE, including banning of a registrant, suspension of a manager, removal of directors, officers and other senior managers or general partners.

Information Exchange

SCB has co-operative power with respect to domestic and international overseas regulatory authorities (s. 41)

Closed Loop Business

 Non-transferable, non-exchangeable, non-fungible (closed loop) business is exempt (s. 3(e))



Other Investor Protection/ Market Integrity Measures

- Commission to maintain register of digital asset business (s. 12)
 - Name and address of digital assets business
 - Regulatory licenses or registrations held by the business including foreign licenses or registrations
 - Names of principals, directors and other persons with management control
 - Conditions imposed by SCB
 - Will be accessible on SCB's website.
- Duty to maintain professional conduct includes (s. 24)
 - Duty to act fairly, honestly, with due skill, care and diligence
 - Have effective arrangements to protect client assets and money
 - Maintain adequate financial resources and solvency
 - Have effective corporate governance
- Provides for SCB to establish financial requirements (s. 11)
- Registrants to maintain data protection measures consistent with the Data Protection (Privacy of Information) Act re customers' personal data (s. 23)

Conclusion

16

Thank you!