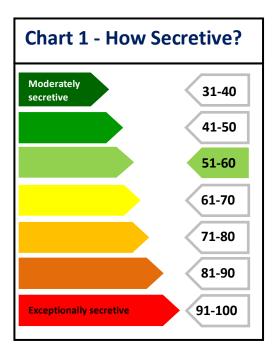
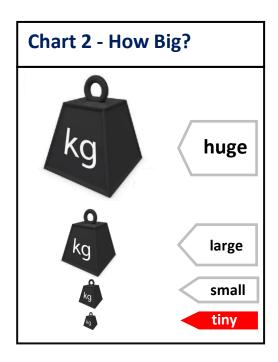
## **Report on Cyprus**

Cyprus is ranked at 41st position on the 2013 Financial Secrecy Index. This ranking is based on a combination of its secrecy score and a scale weighting based on its share of the global market for offshore financial services.

Cyprus has been assessed with 52 secrecy points out of a potential 100, which places it in in the lower mid-range of the secrecy scale (see chart 1).

Cyprus accounts for less than 1 per cent of the global market for offshore financial services, making it a tiny player compared with other secrecy jurisdictions (see chart 2).



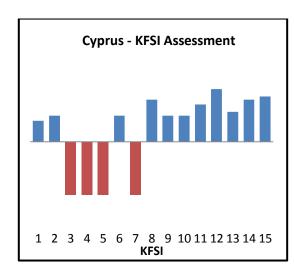


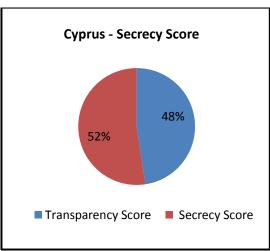
## **Next steps for Cyprus**

Cyprus' 52 per cent secrecy score shows that it must still make major progress in offering satisfactory financial transparency. If it wishes to play a full part in the modern financial community and to impede and deter illicit financial flows, including flows originating from tax evasion, aggressive tax avoidance practices, corrupt practices and criminal activities, it should take action on the points noted where it falls short of acceptable international standards. See below for details of Cyprus' shortcomings on transparency. See this link <a href="http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/kfsi">http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/kfsi</a> for an overview of how each of these shortcomings can be fixed.

## **Secrecy Scores**

The secrecy score of 52 per cent for Cyprus has been computed by assessing the jurisdiction's performance on the 15 Key Financial Secrecy Indicators, listed below.





The numbers on the horizontal axis of the bar chart on the left refer to the Key Financial Secrecy Indicators (KFSI). The presence of a blue bar indicates a positive answer, as does blue text in the KFSI list below. The presence of a red bar indicates a negative answer as does red text in the KFSI list. Where the jurisdiction's performance partly, but not fully complies with a Key Financial Secrecy Indicator, the text is coloured violet in the list below (combination of red and blue).

This paper draws on key data collected on Cyprus. Our data sources include regulatory reports, legislation, regulation and news available at 31.12.2012<sup>1</sup>. The full data set is available <a href="here">here</a><sup>2</sup>. Our assessment is based on the 15 Key Financial Secrecy Indicators (KFSIs, below), reflecting the legal and financial arrangements of Cyprus. Details of these indicators are noted in the following table and all background data can be found on the <a href="financial Secrecy Index website">Financial Secrecy Index website</a><sup>3</sup>.

The Key Financial Secrecy Indicators and the performance of Cyprus are:

1.	Banking Secrecy: Does the jurisdiction have banking secrecy?
	Cyprus does not adequately curtail banking secrecy

TRANSPARENCY OF BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP - Cyprus

2.	Trust and Foundations Register: Is there a public register of trusts/foundations, or are	
	trusts/foundations prevented?	
	Cyprus partly discloses or prevents trusts and private foundations	
3.	Recorded Company Ownership: Does the relevant authority obtain and keep updated	
	details of the beneficial ownership of companies?	
	Cyprus does not maintain company ownership details in official records	
KEY ASPECTS OF CORPORATE TRANSPARENCY REGULATION – Cyprus		
4.	Public Company Ownership: Does the relevant authority make details of ownership of	
	companies available on public record online for less than US\$10/€10?	
	Cyprus does not require that company ownership details are publicly available online	
5.	Public Company Accounts: Does the relevant authority require that company accounts	
	are made available for inspection by anyone for a fee of less than US\$10/€10?	
	Cyprus does not require that company accounts be available on public record	
6.	Country-by-Country Reporting: Are all companies required to comply with country-by-	
	country financial reporting?	
	Cyprus partly requires country-by-country financial reporting by some companies	
EFFICIENCY OF TAX AND FINANCIAL REGULATION – Cyprus		
7.	Fit for Information Exchange: Are resident paying agents required to report to the	
	domestic tax administration information on payments to non-residents?	
	,	
	Cyprus does not require resident paying agents to tell the domestic tax authorities	
	about payments to non-residents	
8.	Efficiency of Tax Administration: Does the tax administration use taxpayer identifiers	
	for analysing information efficiently, and is there a large taxpayer unit?	
	Cyprus partly uses appropriate tools for efficiently analysing tax related information	
9.	Avoids Promoting Tax Evasion: Does the jurisdiction grant unilateral tax credits for	
	foreign tax payments?	
	Cyprus partly avoids promoting tax evasion via a tax credit system	

10.	Harmful Legal Vehicles: Does the jurisdiction allow cell companies and trusts with flee		
	clauses?		
	Cyprus partly allows harmful legal vehicles		
	Cyprus partly allows harmful legal vehicles		
INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND COOPERATION – Cyprus			
11.	Anti-Money Laundering: Does the jurisdiction comply with the FATF		
	recommendations?		
	Cyprus partly complies with international anti-money laundering standards		
12.	Automotic Information Evolungo Door the invitalistics positionate fully in Automotic		
12.	Automatic Information Exchange: Does the jurisdiction participate fully in Automatic		
	Information Exchange such as the European Savings Tax Directive?		
	Cyprus participates fully in Automatic Information Exchange		
	cyprus participates runy in viatomatic information Exchange		
13.	Bilateral Treaties: Does the jurisdiction have at least 46 bilateral treaties providing for		
	information exchange upon request, or is it part of the European Council/OECD		
	convention?		
	As of 31 May, 2012, Cyprus had less than 46 tax information sharing agreements		
	complying with basic OECD requirements		
1.1			
14.	International Transparency Commitments: Has the jurisdiction ratified the five most		
	relevant international treaties relating to financial transparency?		
	Cyprus has partly ratified relevant international treaties relating to financial		
	transparency		
	transparency		
15.	International Judicial Cooperation: Does the jurisdiction cooperate with other states on		
	money laundering and other criminal issues?		
	Cyprus partly cooperates with other states on money laundering and other criminal		
	issues		

http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/PDF/13-Bilateral-Treaties.pdf.

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  With the exception of KFSI 13 for which the cut-off date is 31.05.2013. For more details, look at the endnote number 2 in the corresponding KFSI-paper here:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> That data is available here: <a href="http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/database/menu.xml">http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/database/menu.xml</a>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com.