

FIN-2015-A002

July 17, 2015

Advisory

Advisory on the FATF-Identified Jurisdictions with AML/CFT Deficiencies

On June 26, 2015, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) updated its list of jurisdictions with strategic AML/CFT deficiencies. These changes may affect U.S. financial institutions' obligations and risk-based approaches with respect to relevant jurisdictions.

As part of the FATF's listing and monitoring process to ensure compliance with the international Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing (AML/CFT) standards, the FATF identifies certain jurisdictions as having strategic deficiencies in their AML/CFT regimes.¹ These jurisdictions appear in two documents:² (I) jurisdictions that are subject to the FATF's call for countermeasures or are subject to Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD) due to their AML/CFT

deficiencies (referred to by the FATF as the '[FATF Public Statement](#)') and (II) jurisdictions identified by the FATF to have AML/CFT deficiencies (referred to by the FATF as '[Improving Global AML/CFT Compliance: On-going Process](#)'). On June 26, FATF updated both of these documents. Financial institutions should consider these changes when reviewing their enhanced due diligence obligations and risk-based policies, procedures, and practices with respect to the jurisdictions noted below.

I. Jurisdictions that are subject to the FATF's call for countermeasures or are subject to EDD due to their AML/CFT deficiencies

The FATF has indicated that the following jurisdictions have strategic deficiencies in their AML/CFT regimes and has called upon its members and urged all jurisdictions to (A) impose countermeasures or (B) consider the risk arising from each jurisdiction due to a lack of sufficient progress in

1. The FATF (www.fatf-gafi.org) is a 36-member intergovernmental policy making body that establishes international standards to combat money laundering and counter the financing of terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The United States is a member of the FATF.
2. The FATF public identification of countries with strategic AML/CFT deficiencies is in response to the G-20 leaders' call for the FATF to reinvigorate its process for assessing countries' compliance with international AML/CFT standards. The G-20 leaders have consistently called for the FATF to issue regular updates on jurisdictions with strategic deficiencies. Specifically, within the FATF, the International Cooperation Review Group (ICRG) is tasked with leading the process to identify and monitor countries with AML/CFT deficiencies. For more information on the ICRG procedures, please visit the FATF's website – www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/high-risk-and-non-cooperative-jurisdictions/documents/more-about-the-international-co-operation-review-group-icrg.html.

addressing AML/CFT deficiencies. FinCEN is advising U.S. financial institutions to apply enhanced due diligence for countries in category (B) (for additional details, see the FinCEN Guidance section below). Accordingly, all these jurisdictions are included in the [FATF Public Statement](#).

Please click on each jurisdiction for additional information.

A. Countermeasures:

[Iran](#) and [Democratic People's Republic of Korea \(DPRK\)](#)

B. Enhanced Due Diligence:

[Algeria](#), and [Myanmar](#)

Summary of Changes to this List

- The FATF has recognized that [Ecuador](#) has made progress in substantially or largely addressing its FATF action plan. Consequently, the FATF has now removed [Ecuador](#) from the [FATF Public Statement](#) and included it in its [Improving Global AML/CFT Compliance: On-going Process](#) document (see below).

II. Jurisdictions identified by the FATF as having AML/CFT deficiencies

The FATF has identified the following jurisdictions as having deficiencies in their AML/CFT regimes, for which they have developed an action plan with the FATF. Consequently, these jurisdictions are included in the following list of jurisdictions with AML/CFT deficiencies (as described in the FATF's [Improving Global AML/CFT Compliance: On-going Process](#) document).

Please click on each jurisdiction for additional information.

[Afghanistan](#), [Angola](#), [Bosnia and Herzegovina](#), [Ecuador](#), [Guyana](#), [Iraq](#), [Lao PDR](#), [Panama](#), [Papua New Guinea](#), [Sudan](#), [Syria](#), [Uganda](#), and [Yemen](#).

Summary of Changes to this List

- Due to its significant progress in establishing the legal and regulatory framework to address all or nearly all of its strategic AML/CFT deficiencies on a technical level, [Indonesia](#) has been removed from the FATF listing and monitoring process. This jurisdiction will work with its respective FATF-Style Regional Body as it continues to address the full range of AML/CFT issues identified as part of the mutual evaluation process.
- [Ecuador](#) has made progress in substantially or largely addressing its FATF action plan and is now identified on this list, having moved from the FATF Public Statement (see Section I above).

- Bosnia and Herzegovina has been identified and added to this list because of strategic deficiencies in its AML/CFT regime. This country has made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and its FATF-Style Regional Body to implement an action plan to address its strategic AML/CFT deficiencies.

FinCEN Guidance regarding jurisdictions listed in Section I of this Advisory

A. Jurisdictions Subject to Countermeasures

Jurisdictions in this section (Iran and DPRK) are subject to the FATF's call on its members and other countries to apply countermeasures to protect the international financial system from AML/CFT risks. U.S. financial institutions should continue to consult existing FinCEN and U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury) guidance on engaging in financial transactions with Iran and DPRK. Previous FinCEN advisories and guidance on Iran³ and DPRK⁴ remain in effect.

With respect to Iran, U.S. financial institutions are subject to a broad range of restrictions and prohibitions due to a number of illicit financing risks, including money laundering, terrorist financing, and weapons of mass destruction (WMD) proliferation financing. Financial institutions are reminded of the existing U.S. sanctions that are administered by the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), including but not limited to sanctions against Iranian government-owned banks and other entities, as well as Iranian entities that have links to terrorist activity and the proliferation of WMDs. Information about these sanctions is available on OFAC's website www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/Programs/Pages/iran.aspx. Furthermore, on November 21, 2011, Treasury issued a notice of proposed rulemaking to impose a special measure against Iran based on its finding that Iran is a jurisdiction of "primary money laundering concern" under Section 311 of the USA PATRIOT Act.⁵

In addition, financial institutions should be familiar with the financial provisions and prohibitions contained in United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) against Iran⁶ and DPRK.⁷ In particular, UNSCRs 1929 and 1803 call on all states to exercise vigilance over activities of financial institutions in their territories with all banks domiciled in Iran and their branches and subsidiaries abroad.

3. FinCEN Advisories concerning Iran: [FIN-2010-A010](#), [FIN-2010-A008](#), [FIN-2010-A002](#), [FIN-2009-A007](#), [FIN-2008-A002](#), and [FIN-2007-A001](#).
4. FinCEN Advisories pertaining to DPRK: [FIN-2013-A005](#), [FIN-2009-A002](#), and [FinCEN Advisory – Issue 40](#).
5. 76 FR 72756 (Nov. 25, 2011). See FinCEN, [Finding that the Islamic Republic of Iran is a Jurisdiction of Primary Money Laundering Concern](#).
6. UNSCRs 1929 (June 2010), 1803 (March 2008), 1747 (March 2007), and 1737 (December 2006). See www.un.org/en/documents/ for more information.
7. UNSCRs 2094 (March 2013), 2087 (January 2013), 1874 (June 2009), and 1718 (October 2006). See www.un.org/en/documents for more information.

Existing U.S. sanctions – in particular, those under the North Korea Sanctions Regulations⁸ and Executive Orders 13570 and 13551 – create a legal framework that limits U.S. financial institutions' direct exposure to the types of North Korean financial or commercial transactions contributing to DPRK's proliferation activities that are the focus of UNSCRs 2087 and 2094, as well as UNSCR 1718.

In June 2013, the FATF issued updated guidance to assist States in implementing their financial obligations for targeted financial sanctions and activity-based prohibitions pursuant to UNSCRs to address proliferation finance risks associated with Iran and DPRK.⁹

B. Jurisdictions Subject to Enhanced Due Diligence

Jurisdictions in this section (see below) have strategic AML/CFT deficiencies and have not made sufficient progress in addressing the deficiencies. In concurrence with the FATF's decision, FinCEN is advising U.S. financial institutions of their increased obligations under Section 312 of the USA PATRIOT Act, 31 USC § 5318(i). Accordingly, U.S. financial institutions should apply enhanced due diligence, as described under implementing regulations 31 C.F.R. § 1010.610(b) and (c), when maintaining correspondent accounts for foreign banks operating under a banking license issued by Algeria and Myanmar.

As required by the regulations implementing the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA),¹⁰ covered financial institutions should ensure that their enhanced due diligence programs include, at a minimum, steps to:

- Conduct enhanced scrutiny of correspondent accounts to guard against money laundering and to identify and report any suspicious transactions, in accordance with applicable law and regulation;
- Determine whether the foreign bank for which the correspondent account is established or maintained in turn maintains correspondent accounts for other foreign banks that use the foreign correspondent account established or maintained by the covered financial institution and, if so, take reasonable steps to obtain information relevant to assess and mitigate money laundering risks associated with the foreign bank's correspondent accounts for other foreign banks, including, as appropriate, the identity of those foreign banks; and
- Determine, for any correspondent account established or maintained for a foreign bank whose shares are not publicly traded, the identity of each owner of the foreign bank and the nature and extent of each owner's ownership interest.

8. 31 C.F.R. part 510.

9. See www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/fatfrecommendations/documents/unscr-proliferation-wmd.html for further information.

10. 31 C.F.R. § 1010.610(b): Enhanced Due Diligence for correspondent accounts established, maintained, administered or managed in the United States for foreign banks.

FinCEN Guidance regarding jurisdictions listed in Section II of this Advisory

U.S. financial institutions should consider the risks associated with the AML/CFT deficiencies of the countries identified under this section (Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, Guyana, Iraq, Lao PDR, Panama, Papa New Guinea, Sudan, Syria,¹¹ Uganda, and Yemen). With respect to these jurisdictions, U.S. financial institutions are reminded of their obligations to comply with the general due diligence obligations under 31 C.F.R. § 1010.610(a). As required under 31 C.F.R. § 1010.610(a), covered financial institutions should ensure that their due diligence programs, which address correspondent accounts maintained for foreign financial institutions, include appropriate, specific, risk-based, and, where necessary, enhanced policies, procedures, and controls that are reasonably designed to detect and report known or suspected money laundering activity conducted through or involving any correspondent account established, maintained, administered, or managed in the United States.

FinCEN General Guidance

For jurisdictions that have been recently removed from the FATF listing and monitoring process, financial institutions should take the FATF's decisions and the reasons behind the delisting into consideration when assessing risk.

If a financial institution knows, suspects, or has reason to suspect that a transaction involves funds derived from illegal activity or that a customer has otherwise engaged in activities indicative of money laundering, terrorist financing, or other violation of federal law or regulation, the financial institution shall then file a Suspicious Activity Report.¹²

For Further Information

Additional questions or comments regarding the contents of this Advisory should be addressed to the FinCEN Resource Center at (800) 767-2825 or (703) 905-3591. *Financial institutions wanting to report suspicious transactions that may relate to terrorist activity should call the Financial Institutions Toll-Free Hotline at (866) 556-3974 (7 days a week, 24 hours a day)*. The purpose of the hotline is to expedite the delivery of this information to law enforcement. Financial institutions should immediately report any imminent threat to local-area law enforcement officials.

FinCEN's mission is to safeguard the financial system from illicit use and combat money laundering and promote national security through the collection, analysis, and dissemination of financial intelligence and strategic use of financial authorities.

11. Previous FinCEN guidance on Syria remains in effect. This includes [FIN-2013-A002](#) and [FIN-2011-A010](#). Also, FinCEN's guidance on the Commercial Bank of Syria remains in effect; see [FIN-2011-A013](#).
12. Required under 31 C.F.R. §§ 1020.320, 1021.320, 1022.320, 1023.320, 1024.320, 1025.320 and 1026.320.