



MSSB/FATF_02/2015

21 August 2015

Circular to Money Service Operators
Statements issued by the Financial Action Task Force
on Money Laundering

(1) FATF Statement

Further to our circular issued on 16 March 2015, this is to inform you that the Financial Action Task Force (“FATF”) issued an updated statement on 26 June 2015 identifying a number of jurisdictions that have strategic deficiencies in their anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (“AML/CFT”) regimes. The statement can be found on the website of FATF at

<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/high-riskandnon-cooperativejurisdictions/documents/public-statement-june-2015.html>) and has been separated into two sections.

- (i) Jurisdictions subject to a call on its members and other jurisdictions to apply counter-measures

Iran

The FATF remains particularly and exceptionally concerned about Iran’s failure to address the risk of terrorist financing and the serious threat this poses to the integrity of the international financial system, despite Iran’s recent engagement with the FATF. The FATF calls on its members and other jurisdictions to apply counter-measures to protect the international financial system from the on-going and substantial money laundering and terrorist financing risk emanating from the jurisdiction.

Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (“DPRK”)

The FATF remains concerned by the DPRK’s failure to address the significant deficiencies in its AML/CFT regime and the serious threat this poses to the integrity of the international financial system. The FATF calls on its members and other jurisdictions to apply counter-measures to protect the international financial system from the on-going and substantial money laundering and terrorist financing (ML/TF) risks emanating from the jurisdiction.

Money Service operators (MSOs) should continue to apply the measures specified in our circular of 27 April 2012 in relation to business relationships and transactions associated with Iran and DPRK respectively. MSOs are also reminded to apply relevant guidance as specified in the FATF statement and implement appropriate measures and safeguards accordingly.

- (ii) Jurisdictions with strategic AML/CFT deficiencies that have not made sufficient progress in addressing the deficiencies or have not committed to an action plan developed with the FATF to address the deficiencies

Algeria and Myanmar



These jurisdictions were listed by the FATF as jurisdictions with strategic AML/CFT deficiencies that have not made sufficient progress in addressing the deficiencies or have not committed to an action plan developed with the FATF to address the deficiencies as of June 2015. The FATF calls on its members to consider the risks arising from the deficiencies associated with each of these jurisdictions as described in the FATF statement.

MSOs should therefore consider applying increased scrutiny to transactions associated with these jurisdictions, including enhanced due diligence and ongoing monitoring.

(2) FATF Statement on Improving Global AML/CFT Compliance: On-Going Process

In addition, please be informed that in a separate statement as part of the on-going process to improve global AML/CFT compliance, the FATF has set out an updated list of jurisdictions that have strategic AML/CFT deficiencies for which they have developed an action plan with the FATF. The FATF will closely monitor the implementation of those action plans and encourage its members to consider the information presented in the statement which can be found on the website of FATF (<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/high-riskandnon-cooperativejurisdictions/documents/fatf-compliance-june-2015.html>).

Furthermore:

As the FATF will continue to assess the progress made by these jurisdictions in addressing the deficiencies in their AML/CFT systems and issue updated statements from time to time, MSOs are reminded to browse the website of the FATF for the latest information.

(3) Outcomes from the Meeting of the FATF Plenary, 24-26 June 2015

In addition to the statements in (1) and (2) above, the FATF has also published various other outcomes of its recent Plenary Meeting which may be of interest to MSOs. They include, for example, (i) a revised best practices paper on combating the abuse of non-profit organizations; (ii) guidance for a risk-based approach to virtual currencies; and (iii) a typologies report on ML/TF risks and vulnerabilities associated with gold (adopted for publication in due course). Furthermore, the FATF has issued a statement setting out the intention to build on its actions already taken to address “de-risking” which is a complex issue that goes far beyond anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing, and to further clarify, in consultation with regulators and the private sector, the interplay between various relevant FATF Recommendations. Further information can be found on the website of FATF (<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/documents/documents/outcomes-plenary-june2015.html>).

Should you have any queries regarding the contents of this circular, please contact us on 3759 3720.

Money Service Supervision Bureau
Customs and Excise Department

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