ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ធនាគារជាតិនៃកម្ពុជា

លេខ.ធ១២.០២០.២២២.សជណ

ថ្ងៃ ពុធ ១២កើតខែកត្តិក ឆ្នាំជូត ទោស័ក ព.ស.២៥៦៤
រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី២៨ ខែតុលា ឆ្នាំ២០២០

ជម្រាបមក
លោក លោកស្រី អគ្គនាយក អគ្គនាយិកា នាយក នាយិកា នៃបុគ្គលរាយការណ៍ទាំងអស់

កម្មវត្ថុ ៖ របាយការណ៍របស់ក្រុមការងារហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ (FATF) ស្តីពី ប្រទេសមានហានិភ័យខ្ពស់ដែលតម្រូវឱ្យមានវិធានការប្រឆាំង និងប្រទេសដែលត្រូវបង្កើនការតាមដាន។

យោង ៖
- ច្បាប់ស្តីពីការប្រឆាំងការសម្អាតប្រាក់និងហិរញ្ញប្បទានភេរវកម្ម ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៧ ខែមិថុនា ឆ្នាំ២០២០
- ប្រកាសស្តីពីការប្រឆាំងការសម្អាតប្រាក់និងហិរញ្ញប្បទានភេរវកម្ម ចុះថ្ងៃទី៣០ ខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០០៨
- ប្រកាសស្តីពីការប្រឆាំងការសម្អាតប្រាក់និងហិរញ្ញប្បទានភេរវកម្មរបស់បុគ្គលរាយ-ការណ៍ ដែលមិនស្ថិតក្រោមការគ្រប់គ្រងរបស់ធនាគារជាតិនៃកម្ពុជា ចុះថ្ងៃទី២១ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០១០
- លិខិតរបស់អង្គភាពស៊ើបការណ៍ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុកម្ពុជា លេខធ១២.០២០.២០៦ ស.ជ.ណ ចុះថ្ងៃសុក្រ ១៣កើត ខែអាសាឍ ឆ្នាំជូត ទោស័ក ព.ស.២៥៦៤ ត្រូវនឹងថ្ងៃទី៣ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ២០២០។

យោងតាមលិខិតលេខធ១២.០២០.២០៦ ស.ជ.ណ ចុះថ្ងៃទី៣ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ២០២០ អង្គភាពស៊ើបការណ៍ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុកម្ពុជា (ស.ហ.ក) បានជូនដំណឹងអំពីការអនុវត្តវិធានការចំពោះប្រទេសដែលមានហានិភ័យខ្ពស់ និងមានចំណុចខ្វះខាតនៅក្នុងប្រព័ន្ធប្រឆាំងការសម្អាតប្រាក់និងហិរញ្ញប្បទានភេរវកម្ម (AML/CFT) ដូចមានចេញផ្សាយជាសាធារណៈរបស់ក្រុមការងារហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ (FATF)។

យោងតាមកិច្ចប្រជុំមហាសន្និបាតរបស់ FATF កាលពីថ្ងៃទី២៣ ខែតុលា ឆ្នាំ២០២០ កន្លងទៅនេះ FATF បានចេញផ្សាយរបាយការណ៍ស្តីពីប្រទេសមានហានិភ័យខ្ពស់ដែលតម្រូវឱ្យមានវិធានការប្រឆាំង (High-Risk Jurisdictions Subject to a Call for Action) ដោយបានបន្តដាក់វិធានការប្រឆាំងនិងដាក់ទណ្ឌកម្មហិរញ្ញវត្ថុចំពោះសាធារណរដ្ឋប្រជាធិបតេយ្យប្រជាមានិតកូរ៉េ (ប្រទេសកូរ៉េ-ខាងជើង) ដោយសារប្រទេសនេះពុំបានបំពេញចំណុចខ្វះខាតនៃប្រព័ន្ធប្រឆាំងការសម្អាតប្រាក់និងហិរញ្ញប្បទានភេរវកម្មរបស់ខ្លួន ព្រមទាំងមានការគំរាមកំហែងនៃសកម្មភាពខុសច្បាប់ពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការផ្តល់ហិរញ្ញប្បទានដល់ការរីកសាយភាយអាវុធមហាប្រល័យ។ ក្នុងរបាយការណ៍នោះដែរ FATF ក៏បានបន្តដាក់វិធានការប្រឆាំងលើប្រទេសអ៊ីរ៉ង់ ដោយសារប្រទេសនេះមិនបានអនុវត្តតាមសន្ធិសញ្ញាប្រឆាំងហិរញ្ញប្បទានភេរវកម្ម និងប៉ាឡឺម៉ូ (Palermo and Terrorist Financing Convention) ស្របតាម

ប្រអប់សំបុត្រលេខ ២៤, ឡូត៍លេខ ៨៨ ផ្លូវលេខ ១០២ កែងនឹងផ្លូវលេខ ១៩ សង្កាត់វត្តភ្នំ ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ , ទូរស័ព្ទ : (៨៥៥-២៣) ៧២២ ៥៦៣, ទូរស័ព្ទ / ទូរសារ : (៨៥៥-២៣) ៤២៦ ១១៧

ស្តង់ដារបស់ FATF ដោយស្នើឱ្យប្រទេសជាសមាជិកទាំងអស់ បន្តអនុវត្តវិធានការប្រឆាំងលើប្រទេសអ៊ីរ៉ង់ស្របតាមអនុសាសន៍ទី១៩ (Recommendation 19) របស់ FATF។ (សូមមើលឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ ១ ឬគេហទំព័ររបស់ FATF: https://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/high-risk-and-other-monitored-jurisdictions/documents/call-for-action-october-2020.html)។

អនុវត្តតាមខ្លឹមសារនៃកថាខណ្ឌ (គ) មាត្រា ១០ នៃច្បាប់ស្តីពីការប្រឆាំងការសម្អាតប្រាក់និងហិរញ្ញប្បទានភេរវកម្ម និងប្រការ ២៧ នៃប្រកាសស្តីពីការប្រឆាំងការសម្អាតប្រាក់និងហិរញ្ញប្បទានភេរវកម្ម និងប្រការ ២៤ នៃប្រកាសស្តីពីការប្រឆាំងការសម្អាតប្រាក់និងហិរញ្ញប្បទានភេរវកម្មរបស់បុគ្គលរាយការណ៍ដែលមិនស្ថិតក្រោមការគ្រប់គ្រងរបស់ធនាគារជាតិនៃកម្ពុជា ស.ហ.ក ស្នើ លោក លោកស្រី ជំរុញការអនុវត្តវិធានការយកចិត្តទុកដាក់ស្គាល់អតិថិជនជាប្រចាំចំពោះទំនាក់ទំនងអាជីវកម្ម និងប្រតិបត្តិការជាមួយ ឯកត្តបុគ្គល អាជីវកម្ម ក្រុមហ៊ុន និងគ្រឹះស្ថានហិរញ្ញវត្ថុមកពីប្រទេសកូរ៉េ-ខាងជើង និងអ៊ីរ៉ង់ ព្រមទាំងស្វែងរកព័ត៌មានពីគោលបំណង ប្រវត្តិប្រតិបត្តិការ និងទំនាក់ទំនងអាជីវកម្ម ជាដើម ឱ្យបានលម្អិតជាលាយលក្ខ៍អក្សរ និងបញ្ជូនមកអាជ្ញាធរមានសមត្ថកិច្ច។

ទន្ទឹមនេះ FAFT ក៏បានចេញផ្សាយបញ្ជីប្រទេសដែលត្រូវបង្កើនការតាមដាន (Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring) ផងដែរ។ តាមរយៈរបាយការណ៍នេះ FATF បានដកប្រទេស អ៊ីស្លង់ (Iceland) និង ប្រទេស ម៉ុងហ្គោលី (Mongolia) ចេញពីដំណើរការត្រួតពិនិត្យរបស់ខ្លួន ប៉ុន្តែបានបញ្ចូលប្រទេសមួយចំនួនវិញ ដូចជា៖ ១/. អាល់បានី (Albania), ២/. បាហាម៉ា (The Bahamas) ៣/. បាបាដុស (Barbados), ៤/. បុតស្វាណា (Botswana), ៥/. ហ្គាណា (Ghana), ៦/. ហ្សាម៉ាអ៊ីក (Jamaica), ៧/. ម៉ូរីស (Mauritius), ៨/. មីយ៉ាន់ម៉ា (Myanmar), ៩/. នីការ៉ាហ្គា (Nicaragua), ១០/. ប៉ាគីស្តាន (Pakistan), ១១/. ប៉ាណាម៉ា (Panama), ១២/. ស៊ីរី (Syria), ១៣/. អ៊ូហ្គង់ដា (Uganda), ១៤/. យេម៉ែន (Yemen), និង ១៥/. ស៊ីមបាវ៉េ (Zimbabwe)។ (សូមមើលឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ ២ ឬគេហទំព័ររបស់ FATF: https://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/high-risk-and-other-monitored-jurisdictions/documents/increased-monitoring-october-2020.html)។ ដូច្នេះ សូម លោក លោកស្រី បន្តដាក់ប្រទេសដែលមានដូចក្នុងឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ ២ នេះ ទៅក្នុងដំណើរការវាយតម្លៃហានិភ័យរបស់គ្រឹះស្ថានលោក លោកស្រី។

អាស្រ័យដូចបានជម្រាបជូនខាងលើ សូម លោក លោកស្រី អគ្គនាយក អគ្គនាយិកា នាយក នាយិកា នៃបុគ្គលរាយការណ៍ទាំងអស់ អនុវត្តឱ្យមានប្រសិទ្ធភាពខ្ពស់ ចាប់ពីថ្ងៃជូនដំណឹងនេះតទៅ។

សូម លោក លោកស្រី អគ្គនាយក អគ្គនាយិកា នាយក នាយិកា មេត្តាទទួលនូវការរាប់អានអំពីខ្ញុំ។

អគ្គភាពស៊ើបការណ៍ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុកម្ពុជា
ប្រធាន

សាយ សំអាត

Appendix I

High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action – 23 October 2020

High-risk jurisdictions have significant strategic deficiencies in their regimes to counter money laundering, terrorist financing, and financing of proliferation. For all countries identified as high-risk, the FATF calls on all members and urges all jurisdictions to apply enhanced due diligence, and in the most serious cases, countries are called upon to apply counter-measures to protect the international financial system from the ongoing money laundering, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing (ML/TF/PF) risks emanating from the country. This list is often externally referred to as the "black list".

On 2 August 2020, FATF decided to pause the review process for the list of High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action. Therefore, please refer to the statement on these jurisdictions adopted in February 2020. While the statement may not necessarily reflect the most recent status in Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's AML/CFT regime, the FATF's call for action on these high-risk jurisdictions remains in effect.

- High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action – 21 February 2020

More on:

- Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring
- Outcomes FATF Plenary 23 October 2020

Appendix II

Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring – 23 October 2020

Jurisdictions under increased monitoring are actively working with the FATF to address strategic deficiencies in their regimes to counter money laundering, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing. When the FATF places a jurisdiction under increased monitoring, it means the country has committed to resolve swiftly the identified strategic deficiencies within agreed timeframes and is subject to increased monitoring. This list is often externally referred to as the 'grey list'.*

The FATF and FATF-style regional bodies (FSRBs) continue to work with the jurisdictions noted below and report on the progress made in addressing the identified strategic deficiencies. The FATF calls on these jurisdictions to complete their agreed action plans expeditiously and within the proposed timeframes. The FATF welcomes their commitment and will closely monitor their progress. The FATF does not call for the application of enhanced due diligence measures to be applied to these jurisdictions, but encourages its members to take into account the information presented below in their risk analysis.

The FATF continues to identify additional jurisdictions, on an on-going basis, that have strategic deficiencies in their regimes to counter money laundering, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing. A number of jurisdictions have not yet been reviewed by the FATF and FSRBs.

The FATF gave the option for jurisdictions publicly identified to not report at this meeting given their focus on addressing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The following countries chose to report: Albania, Botswana, Cambodia, Ghana, Mauritius, Pakistan, and Zimbabwe. For these countries, updated statements are provided below. The following countries deferred their reporting: Barbados, Jamaica, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Panama and Uganda. The statements issued in February 2020 for these jurisdictions are included below, but they may not necessarily reflect the most recent status of the jurisdiction's AML/CFT regime.

Jurisdictions with strategic deficiencies	Jurisdictions no longer subject to monitoring
Albania	Iceland
The Bahamas	Mongolia
Barbados	
Botswana	
Cambodia	
Ghana	
Jamaica	
Mauritius	
Myanmar	
Nicaragua	
Pakistan	
Panama	
Syria	
Uganda	
Yemen	
Zimbabwe	

Albania

Since February 2020, when Albania made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and MONEYVAL to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime, Albania has taken steps towards improving its AML/CFT regime, including by bringing into effect legislation to implement a register of beneficial owners, taking

measures to reduce the informal economy and use of cash, and establishing specialised teams and officials in each district to investigate and prosecute ML. Albania should continue to work on implementing its action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) conducting additional in-depth analysis to understand its ML risks, and enhancing institutional coordination and cooperation; (2) improving the timely handling of mutual legal assistance requests; (3) establishing more effective mechanisms to detect and prevent criminals from owning or controlling DNFBPs, including by strengthening competent authorities' powers to take necessary actions; (4) ensuring that accurate and up-to-date legal and beneficial ownership information is available on a timely basis; (5) increasing the number and improving the sophistication of prosecutions and confiscations for ML, especially in cases involving foreign predicate offenses or third-party ML; (6) improving the implementation of targeted financial sanctions, in particular through enhanced supervisory action and targeted, proactive outreach.

The Bahamas

In October 2018, The Bahamas made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and CFATF to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime and address any related technical deficiencies. In February 2020, the FATF made the initial determination that The Bahamas has substantially completed its action plan and warrants an on-site assessment to verify that the implementation of The Bahamas' AML/CFT reforms has begun and is being sustained, and that the necessary political commitment remains in place to sustain implementation in the future. Due to the impact of the COVID-19 crisis, the FATF was unable to conduct an on-site visit to confirm whether the process of implementing the required reforms and actions have begun and are being sustained in The Bahamas. The FATF will conduct an on-site visit at the earliest possible date.'

Barbados

(Statement from February 2020)

In February 2020, Barbados made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and CFATF to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime. Since the completion of its MER in November 2017, Barbados has made progress on a number of its MER recommended actions to improve technical compliance and effectiveness, including by updating the National Risk Assessment and developing mitigating measures. Barbados will work to implement its action plan, including by: (1) demonstrating it effectively applies risk-based supervision for FIs and DNFBPs; (2) taking appropriate measures to prevent legal persons and arrangements from being misused for criminal purposes, and ensuring that accurate and up to date basic and beneficial ownership information is available on a timely basis; (3) increasing the capacity of the FIU to improve the quality of its financial information to further assist law enforcement authorities in investigating ML or TF; (4) demonstrating that money laundering investigations and prosecutions are in line with the country's risk profile and reducing the backlog to complete prosecutions that result in sanctions when appropriate; (5) further pursuing confiscation in ML cases, including by seeking assistance from foreign counterparts.

Botswana

Since October 2018, when Botswana made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and ESAAMLG to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime and address any related technical deficiencies, Botswana has taken steps towards improving its AML/CFT regime, including by assessing the risks associated with legal persons, legal arrangements and NPOs, and make operational the Online Business Registration System. Botswana should continue to work on implementing its action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) increasing risk-based supervision and take legislative steps to ensure that FIs and DNFBPs are required to apply customer due diligence measures; (2) improving the analysis and dissemination and the use of financial intelligence by the FIU; (3) implementing a CFT strategy, and improving the TF investigation capacity of the law enforcement agencies; (4) ensuring the implementation without delay of targeted financial sanctions measures related to proliferation financing; and (5) applying a risk-based approach to monitoring NPOs.

Cambodia

Since February 2019, when Cambodia made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and APG to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime and address any related technical deficiencies, Cambodia has taken steps towards improving its AML/CFT regime, including by promulgating a law that provides broad legal basis for mutual legal assistance (MLA), implementing risk-based supervision for real estate and casinos, promulgating a new AML/CFT Law to address most of the relevant technical compliance deficiencies related to CDD and PEPs and a law that establishes the legal framework for targeted financial sanctions related to proliferation financing. Cambodia should continue to work on implementing its action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) increasing law enforcement authorities' use of mutual legal assistance through training; (2) implementing the risk-based supervision to banks, including through prompt, proportionate and dissuasive enforcement actions, as appropriate; (3) enhancing analysis of suspicious transaction reports and increasing disseminations to law enforcement authorities; (4) demonstrating an increase in ML investigations and prosecutions in line with risk; (5) demonstrating an increase in the freezing and confiscation of criminal proceeds, instrumentalities, and property of equivalent value; (6) finalising and implementing a legal framework for UN targeted financial sanctions related to proliferation financing and enhancing the understanding of sanctions evasion.

Ghana

Since October 2018, when Ghana made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and GIABA to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime, Ghana has taken steps towards improving its AML/CFT regime, including by developing a comprehensive national AML/CFT policy based on risk identified in the national risk assessment, implementing measures to mitigate ML/TF risks associated with legal persons and improving risk based supervision. Ghana should continue to work on implementing its action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) ensuring the timely access to adequate, accurate and current basic and beneficial ownership information; (2) ensuring that the FIU is focusing its activities

on the risks identified in the national risk assessment; and (3) applying a risk-based approach for monitoring non-profit organisations.

Jamaica

(Statement from February 2020)

In February 2020, Jamaica made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and CFATF to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime. Since the completion of its MER in November 2016, Jamaica has made progress on a number of its MER recommended actions to improve technical compliance and effectiveness, including by amending its customer due diligence obligations. Jamaica will work to implement its action plan, including by: (1) developing a more comprehensive understanding of its ML/TF risk; (2) including all FIs and DNFBPs in the AML/CFT regime and ensuring adequate risk based supervision in all sectors; (3) taking appropriate measures to prevent legal persons and arrangements from being misused for criminal purposes, and ensure that accurate and up to date basic and beneficial ownership information is available on a timely basis; (4) taking proper measures to increase the use of financial information and to increase ML investigations and prosecutions, in line with the country's risk profile; (5) ensuring the implementation of targeted financial sanctions for TF without delay; and (6) implementing a risk based approach for supervision of its NPO sector to prevent abuse for TF purposes.

Mauritius

Since February 2020, when Mauritius made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and ESAAMLG to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime, Mauritius has taken steps towards improving its AML/CFT regime, including by developing a risk-based supervision plan for the global business and management companies. Mauritius should continue to work on implementing its action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) implementing the risk-based supervision plan effectively for The Financial Services Commission and focusing on different stages of outreach across DNFBP supervisors; (2) ensuring the access to accurate basic and beneficial ownership information by competent authorities in a timely manner; (3) demonstrating that law enforcement have capacity to conduct money laundering investigations, including parallel financial investigations and complex cases; (4) implementing a risk-based approach for supervision of its NPO sector to prevent abuse for TF purposes, and (5) demonstrating the adequate implementation of targeted financial sanctions through outreach and supervision.

Myanmar

(Statement from February 2020)

In February 2020, Myanmar made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and APG to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime. Since the completion of its MER in September 2018, Myanmar has proactively made progress on a number of its MER recommended actions to improve technical compliance and effectiveness, including by introducing various legislative measures and establishing a regulatory framework for the registration of hundi operators. Myanmar will work to implement its action plan, including by: (1) demonstrating an improved understanding of ML risks in key areas; (2) ensuring the supervisory body for DNFBPs is sufficiently resourced, onsite/offsite inspections are risk-based, and hundi operators are registered and supervised; (3) demonstrating enhances in the use of financial intelligence in LEA investigations, and increasing

operational analysis and disseminations by the FIU; (4) ensuring that ML is investigated/prosecuted in line with risks; (5) demonstrating investigation of transnational ML cases with international cooperation; (6) demonstrating an increase in the freezing/seizing and confiscation of criminal proceeds, instrumentalities, and/or property of equivalent value; (7) managing seized assets to preserve the value of seized goods until confiscation; and (8) demonstrating implementation of targeted financial sanctions related to PF, including training on sanctions evasion.

Nicaragua

(Statement from February 2020)

In February 2020, Nicaragua made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and GAFILAT to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime. Since the completion of its MER in July 2017, Nicaragua has made progress on a number of its MER recommended actions to improve technical compliance and effectiveness, including by increasing the use of financial information in the investigation and prosecution of ML offenses and fixing its legal framework for criminalizing TF. Nicaragua will work to implement its action plan, including by: (1) developing a more comprehensive understanding of its ML/TF risk; (2) more proactively seeking international cooperation to support ML investigations, especially with the aim of identifying and tracing assets with confiscation and repatriation purposes; (3) conducting effective risk-based supervision; (4) taking appropriate measures to prevent legal persons and arrangements from being misused for criminal purposes, and ensure that accurate and up-to-date basic and beneficial ownership information is available on a timely basis.

Pakistan

Since June 2018, when Pakistan made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and APG to strengthen its AML/CFT regime and to address its strategic counter-terrorist financing-related deficiencies, Pakistan's continued political commitment has led to progress in a number of areas in its action plan, including: taking action to identify and sanction illegal MVTS, implementing cross-border currency and bearer negotiable instruments controls, improving international cooperation in terrorist financing cases, passing amendments to the Anti-Terrorism Act to increase the sanctioning authority, financial institutions implementing targeted financial sanctions and applying sanctions for AML/CFT violations, and controlling facilities and services owned or controlled by designated persons and entities.

Pakistan should continue to work on implementing its action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) demonstrating that law enforcement agencies are identifying and investigating the widest range of TF activity and that TF investigations and prosecutions target designated persons and entities, and those acting on behalf or at the direction of the designated persons or entities; (2) demonstrating that TF prosecutions result in effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions; (3) demonstrating effective implementation of

targeted financial sanctions against all 1267 and 1373 designated terrorists and those acting for or on their behalf, preventing the raising and moving of funds including in relation to NPOs, identifying and freezing assets (movable and immovable), and prohibiting access to funds and financial services; and (4) demonstrating enforcement against TFS violations, including in relation to NPOs, of administrative and criminal penalties and provincial and federal authorities cooperating on enforcement cases.

The FATF takes note of the significant progress made on a number of action plan items. To date, Pakistan has made progress across all action plan items and has now largely addressed 21 of the 27 action items. As all action plan deadlines have expired, the FATF strongly urges Pakistan to swiftly complete its full action plan by February 2021.

Panama

(Statement from February 2020)

Since June 2019, when Panama made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and GAFILAT to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime, Panama has taken some steps towards improving its AML/CFT regime, including by drafting sectoral risk assessments for the corporate and DNFBP sectors and free trade zones. Panama should continue to work on implementing its action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) strengthening its understanding of the national and sectoral ML/TF risk and informing findings to its national policies to mitigate the identified risks; (2) proactively taking action to identify unlicensed money remitters, applying a risk-based approach to supervision of the DNFBP sector and ensuring effective, proportionate, and dissuasive sanctions again AML/CFT violations; (3) ensuring adequate verification and update of beneficial ownership information by obliged entities, establishing an effective mechanisms to monitor the activities of offshore entities, assessing the existing risks of misuse of legal persons and arrangements to define and implement specific measures to prevent the misuse of nominee shareholders and directors, and ensuring timely access to adequate and accurate beneficial ownership information; and (4) ensuring effective use of FIU products for ML investigations, demonstrating its ability to investigate and prosecute ML involving foreign tax crimes and to provide constructive and timely international cooperation with such offence, and continuing to focus on ML investigations in relation to high-risk areas identified in the national risk assessment and MER.

Syria

(Statement from February 2020)

Since February 2010, when Syria made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and MENAFATF to address its strategic AML/CFT deficiencies, Syria has made progress to improve its AML/CFT regime. In June 2014, the FATF determined that Syria had substantially addressed its action plan at a technical level, including by criminalising terrorist financing and establishing procedures for freezing terrorist assets. While the

FATF determined that Syria has completed its agreed action plan, due to the security situation, the FATF has been unable to conduct an on-site visit to confirm whether the process of implementing the required reforms and actions has begun and is being sustained. The FATF will continue to monitor the situation, and will conduct an on-site visit at the earliest possible date.

Uganda

(Statement from February 2020)

In February 2020, Uganda made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and ESAAMLG to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime. Since the completion of its MER in 2016, Uganda has made progress on a number of its MER recommended actions to improve technical compliance and effectiveness, including conducting its first national ML/TF risk assessment and amending the relevant legal frameworks to addressed the technical deficiencies in its ML and TF offences. Uganda will work to implement its action plan, including by: (1) adopting a national AML/CFT strategy; (2) seeking international cooperation in line with the country's risk profile; (3) developing and implementing risk-based supervision to FIs and DNFBPs; (4) ensuring that competent authorities have timely access to accurate basic and beneficial ownership information for legal entities; (5) demonstrating LEAs and judicial authorities apply the ML offence consistent with the identified risks; (6) establishing and implementing policies and procedures for identifying, tracing, seizing and confiscating proceeds and instrumentalities of crime; (7) demonstrating that LEAs conduct TF investigations and pursue prosecutions commensurate with Uganda's TF risk profile; (8) addressing the technical deficiencies in the legal framework to implement PF-related TFS and implementing a risk based approach for supervision of its NPO sector to prevent abuse for TF purposes.

Yemen

(Statement from February 2020)

Since February 2010, when Yemen made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and MENAFATF to address its strategic AML/CFT deficiencies, Yemen has made progress to improve its AML/CFT regime. In June 2014, the FATF determined that Yemen had substantially addressed its action plan at a technical level, including by: (1) adequately criminalising money laundering and terrorist financing; (2) establishing procedures to identify and freeze terrorist assets; (3) improving its customer due diligence and suspicious transaction reporting requirements; (4) issuing guidance; (5) developing the monitoring and supervisory capacity of the financial sector supervisory authorities and the financial intelligence unit; and (6) establishing a fully operational and effectively functioning financial intelligence unit. While the FATF determined that Yemen has completed its agreed action plan, due to the security situation, the FATF has been unable to conduct an on-site visit to confirm whether the process of implementing the required reforms and actions has begun and is being sustained. The FATF will continue to monitor the situation, and conduct an on-site visit at the earliest possible date.

Zimbabwe

Since October 2019, when Zimbabwe made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and ESAAMLG to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime and address any related technical deficiencies, Zimbabwe has taken initial steps towards improving its AML/CFT regime, including by establishing a legal framework to collect beneficial ownership information of legal person and arrangements, as well as completing a comprehensive assessment of its ML/TF risks. Zimbabwe should continue to work on implementing its action plan, including by: (1) implementing the national AML/CFT policy base on key ML/TF risks; (2) implementing risk-based supervision for FIs and DNFBPs including through capacity building among the supervisory authority; (3) ensuring development of adequate risk mitigation measures among FIs and DNFBPs, including by applying proportionate and dissuasive sanctions to breaches; (4) developing a comprehensive legal framework and mechanism to collect and maintain accurate and updated beneficial ownership information for legal persons and arrangements, and ensure timey assess by the competent authorities; and (5) addressing remaining gaps in PF-related targeted financial sanction framework and demonstrating implementation.

Jurisdictions No Longer Subject to Increased Monitoring by the FATF

Iceland

The FATF welcomes Iceland's significant progress in improving its AML/CFT regime. Iceland has strengthened the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime and addressed related technical deficiencies to meet the commitments in its action plan regarding the strategic deficiencies that the FATF identified in October 2019. Iceland is therefore no longer subject to the FATF's increased monitoring process. Iceland will continue to work with the FATF to improve further its AML/CFT regime.

Mongolia

The FATF welcomes Mongolia's significant progress in improving its AML/CFT regime. Mongolia has strengthened the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime and addressed related technical deficiencies to meet the commitments in its action plan regarding the strategic deficiencies that the FATF identified in October 2019. Mongolia is therefore no longer subject to the FATF's increased monitoring process. Mongolia will continue to work with the APG to improve further its AML/CFT regime.

* This statement was previously called "Improving Global AML/CFT Compliance: On-going Process".

More on:

High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action

Outcomes FATF Plenary, 23 October 2020