

Financial Intelligence Unit

Circular

Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Public Statement of June 26, 2015 relating to high-risk and non-cooperative jurisdictions.

On June 26, 2015 the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the global standard setting body for anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT), issued an updated statement identifying jurisdictions with strategic deficiencies in their anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) regime. This statement lists those jurisdictions in two categories and effectively replaces any earlier statements regarding those jurisdictions.

(a) Jurisdictions subject to a FATF call on its members and other jurisdictions to apply countermeasures to protect the international financial system from ongoing and substantial money laundering and terrorist financing (ML/TF) risks emanating from the jurisdictions are:

1. Iran; and
2. Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

Financial institutions should be aware that the imposition of countermeasures on Iran and DPRK may differ from country to country and that such measures may have implications for financial institutions in Guyana dealing with Iran and DPRK.

(b) 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 key deficiencies are:

1. Algeria
2. Myanmar

A copy of the updated FATF statement of June 26, 2015 can also be viewed via the FATF website at <http://www.fatf-gafi.org>.

Reporting entities should take the FATF Public Statement into account when considering whether a particular transaction should be reported to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) as a suspicious transaction under Section 18(4) of the Anti Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AMLCFT) Act 2009. Where a transaction is reportable under Regulation 12 of Regulations 2010 made under the AMLCFT Act as a threshold transaction, reporting entities should remember that a suspicious transaction report may be required in addition to the threshold report,

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where grounds for suspicion exist. FIU recommends that reporting entities continue to review and update their AML/CFT programs.

Note:

The information contained in this document is intended only to provide a summary and general overview on these matters. It is not intended to be comprehensive. It does not constitute, nor should it be treated as, legal advice or opinions.