

The Financial Intelligence Unit is proud to publish the following lists A, and B, in accordance with the Financial Transaction Reporting Act 2017 Section 29. List A and B are effective from 21st February 2020.

Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Public Statements

On the 21st February 2020, the FATF issued an updated Public Statement on jurisdictions with strategic anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) deficiencies.

In order to protect the financial system of the Cook Islands from any money laundering and terrorist financing threats or activities, those who meet the definition of a Reporting Institution under section 5 of the Financial Transaction Reporting Act 2017 are hereby instructed under section 29(1)(a)(i) & (ii) to take note of the statements and to act accordingly to enforce compliance with the FTRA 2017 when conducting financial transactions or business with any jurisdiction or jurisdictions in list A and B below:

"LIST A"

Jurisdiction that are subject to call for counter measures:

The FATF statement calls for countries 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 following jurisdictions:

Jurisdiction	Issuing Body	Warning Type
Democratic 'People's Republic	FATF	Apply Counter Measures
of Korea'		

Jurisdiction that are subject to a FATF call on its members and other jurisdictions to apply enhanced due diligence measures proportionate to the risk arising from the jurisdiction:

Jurisdiction	Issuing Body	Warning Type
Iran	FATF	Apply Enhanced Due Diligence

You can access a full composition of the FATF's findings and recommendations at the following link.

http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/high-risk-and-other-monitored-jurisdictions/documents/callfor-action-february-2020.html

Jurisdiction with strategic deficiencies

The FATF statement identifies a number of jurisdictions as having strategic AM.CFT deficiencies for which the group have developed an action plan with the FATF. It also identifies a number of jurisdictions as not having made sufficient progress on their action plans agreed with the FATF.

This list covers countries and territories that may pose a higher risk of money laundering or terrorist financing. Relevant Businesses should consider the statements issued as part of their risk assessment and consider whether enhance due diligence would be appropriate.

The FATF calls on countries to consider the risk arising from the deficiencies associated with the following jurisdictions:

- Albania
- The Bahamas
- Barbados
- Botswana
- Cambodia
- Ghana
- Iceland
- Jamaica
- Mauritius
- Mongolia
- Myanmar
- Nicaragua
- Pakistan
- Panama
- Syria
- Uganda
- Yemen
- Zimbabwe

Jurisdiction no longer subject to monitoring

• Trinidad and Tobago

You can access a full composition of the FATF's findings and recommendations at the following link.

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For further information please visit the FATF website: <u>www.fatf-gafi.org</u>