



SAINT CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS
Financial Services Regulatory Commission
St. Kitts Branch

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On 16th February, 2012, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) issued a public statement in which it expressed concern about deficiencies in the anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) regimes of Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

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 previous engagement with the FATF.

We therefore advise all financial institutions and Government entities to give special attention to business relationships and transactions with Iran, including Iranian companies and financial institutions. In addition, measures should be put in place to enhance scrutiny of all transactions and effective counter-measures must be applied to protect the financial sector from money laundering and financing of terrorism (ML/FT) risks emanating from Iran.

In relation to **The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)**, the FATF is concerned by the country'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.

Accordingly, once again, the Financial Services Regulatory Commission advises the general public, including all regulated entities and other persons who are required to comply with the obligations set out in the Anti-Money Laundering Regulations, No. 46 of 2011 and the Anti-Terrorism Regulation No. 47 of 2012, to note the concerns expressed by the FATF with respect to the above jurisdictions. In addition, consideration should be given to the money laundering and/or terrorist financing risks associated therewith and appropriate or enhanced customer due diligence measures must be applied when dealing with customers or transactions involving any of the two jurisdictions that have been identified above. In particular, special measures should be used to protect against correspondent relationships being used to bypass or evade risk mitigation practices.

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Director