



FATF STATEMENT

28 FEBRUARY 2008

UZBEKISTAN

The FATF is particularly concerned that a series of presidential decrees in Uzbekistan has effectively repealed the anti-money laundering/combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) regime in that country and generates a money laundering/financing of terrorism (ML/FT) vulnerability in the international financial system. The FATF calls upon Uzbekistan to restore its AML/CFT regime and to work with the Eurasian Group to establish an AML/CFT regime that meets international standards. The FATF calls on its members and urges all jurisdictions to advise their financial institutions to take the risk arising from the deficiencies in Uzbekistan's AML/CFT regime into account for enhanced due diligence.

IRAN

Since its October 2007 Plenary meeting, the FATF has engaged with Iran and welcomes the commitment made by Iran to improve its AML/CFT regime. Consistent with its Statement on Iran, dated 11 October 2007, the FATF confirms its call to its members and urges all jurisdictions to advise their financial institutions to take the risk arising from the deficiencies in Iran's AML/CFT regime into account for enhanced due diligence. Iran is encouraged to continue its engagement with the FATF and the international community to address, on an urgent basis, its AML/CFT deficiencies.

PAKISTAN

The FATF notes Pakistan's recent progress in adopting AML legislation. However, financial institutions should be aware that the remaining deficiencies in Pakistan's AML/CFT system constitute a ML/FT vulnerability in the international financial system. Pakistan is urged to continue its efforts to improve its AML/CFT laws to come into closer compliance with international AML/CFT standards and to work closely with the Asia Pacific Group to achieve this.

TURKMENISTAN

The FATF is concerned with deficiencies in the AML/CFT regime of Turkmenistan. The FATF welcomes the recent steps this jurisdiction has taken to address these concerns and calls upon Turkmenistan to continue to engage with the international community on these issues.

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

The FATF is concerned with deficiencies in the AML/CFT regime of São Tomé & Príncipe. The FATF welcomes the recent steps this jurisdiction has taken to address these concerns and calls upon São Tomé & Príncipe to continue to engage with the international community on these issues.

TRANSACTIONS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OPERATING IN THE NORTHERN PART OF CYPRUS

The FATF welcomes the recent progress in policies and practices to combat money laundering and terrorist financing in the northern part of Cyprus. However, given the existing deficiencies, the FATF calls on its members and urges all jurisdictions to advise their financial institutions to pay special attention to the ML/FT risks in transactions with financial institutions operating in the northern part of Cyprus. The FATF encourages further progress to address the deficiencies.

Notes:

1. For further information, journalists are invited to contact Helen Fisher, OECD Media Relations, (Tel: +33 1 45 24 80 97 or helen.fisher@oecd.org) or the FATF Secretariat, 2, rue André-Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16 (tel: +33 1 45 24 79 45, fax: +33 1 44 30 61 37, email: contact@fatf-gafi.org).
2. The FATF is an inter-governmental body whose purpose is the development and promotion of policies, both at national and international levels, to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. The FATF Secretariat is housed at the OECD.
3. The thirty-four members of the FATF are: Argentina; Australia; Austria; Belgium; Brazil; Canada; China; Denmark; the European Commission; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; the Gulf Cooperation Council; Hong Kong,China; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Luxembourg; Mexico; the Kingdom of the Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Portugal; the Russian Federation; Singapore; South Africa; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; the United Kingdom; and the United States.
4. India and the Republic of Korea are observer countries. The Asia Pacific Group on money laundering (APG)¹, the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF)², the Grupo de Acción Financiera de Sudamérica (GAFISUD)³, the Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force (MENAFATF)⁴ and the Council of Europe Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures (MONEYVAL)⁵ are Associate Members.
5. The global network that is committed to combating money laundering and terrorist financing also includes three other regional bodies: the Eastern and South African Anti Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG)⁶, the Eurasian Group on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism (EAG)⁷ and the Groupe Inter-gouvernemental d'Action contre le Blanchiment en Afrique (GIABA)⁸. The Offshore Group of Banking Supervisors (OGBS)⁹ is a part of this network as well.

1 www.apgml.org

2 www.cfatf.org

3 www.gafisud.org

4 www.menafatf.org

5 www.coe.int/moneyval

6 www.esaamlg.org

7 www.eurasiangroup.org

8 www.giaba-westafrica.org

9 www.ogbs.net