



UNIVERSITY OF  
**TORONTO**

**MUNK  
SCHOOL  
OF  
GLOBAL  
AFFAIRS**

*Join the Global Conversation*

The  
G8 Research Group  
at the Munk School of Global Affairs at Trinity College in the University of Toronto  
presents the

**2013 Lough Erne G8 Summit  
Interim Compliance Report**

18 June 2013 to 13 January 2014

Prepared by  
Enko Koceku, Laura Correa Ochoa, Guillaume Kishibe and Sarah Danruo Wang,  
with Caroline Bracht

G8 Research Group, University of Toronto,  
and

Mark Rakhmangulov, Andrey Shelepov and Vitaly Nagornov  
National Research University Higher School of Economics International  
Organisations Research Institute (Moscow)

25 April 2014

[www.g8.utoronto.ca](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca) • [www.g8live.org](http://www.g8live.org)  
[g8@utoronto.ca](mailto:g8@utoronto.ca)

## 8. Crime and Corruption: Anti-Money Laundering [95]

“We are committed to ensuring enforcement of our AML/CFT requirements to ensure corporate wrongdoers are held to account.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on Crime and Corruption and Anti-Laundering*

### Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France	-1		
Germany		0	
Italy	-1		
Japan		0	
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score		+0.22	

### Background:

Crime and corruption has been one of the problems facing the G8 members in their attempts to promote economic growth and global stability.

The Financial Action Task Force was established in 1989 to “promote effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and other related threats to the integrity of the international financial system.”<sup>503</sup>

The IMF, which has been very active for over ten years in this area notes that Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) controls can “mitigate the adverse effects of criminal economic activity and promote integrity and stability in financial market.”<sup>504</sup> In a statement from Min Zhu, Deputy Managing Director of the IMF “Effective anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism regimes are essential to protect the integrity of markets and of the global financial framework as they help mitigate the factors that facilitate financial abuse.”<sup>505</sup> G8 members have encouraged other world leaders to ensure their countries are meeting the AML/CFT requirements, including those of the FATF.

At the 2012 Camp David and 2013 Lough Erne Summits, G8 members continued to encourage other countries to ensure they meet the AML/CFT requirements.

<sup>503</sup> “FATF: Home” Date of Access: 3 December 2013. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/aboutus/>

<sup>504</sup> “International Monetary Fund: Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism” Date of Access: 3 December 2013. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/leg/amlcft/eng/>

<sup>505</sup> “International Monetary Fund: Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism” Date of Access: 3 December 2013. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/leg/amlcft/eng/>

**Commitment Features:**

In 2012, FATF revised its 40 recommendations on developing international standards to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism and proliferation.<sup>506</sup> These recommendations form the basis for AML/CFT and thus G8 members must enforce all 40. They are divided into seven categories:

1. Polices and Coordination
2. Money Laundering and Confiscation
3. Terrorist Financing and Financing Proliferation
4. Preventive Measures
5. Transparency and Beneficial Ownership of Legal Persons and Arrangements
6. Powers and Responsibilities of Competent Authorities and Other Institutional Measures
7. International Cooperation<sup>507</sup>

In order to achieve full compliance each member state must undertake concrete policy initiatives in each category.

**Scoring Guidelines:**

-1	G8 member has not devised new policy initiatives in any of the FATF’s seven categories.
0	G8 member has begun implementing new policy initiatives in some of the seven categories outlined by the FATF.
+1	G8 member has fully implemented new policy initiatives in each of the seven categories outlined by the FATF.

*Lead Analyst: Christine Jacob*

**Canada: 0**

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to support and encourage AML/CFT strategies in other countries.

On 18 June 2013, Prime Minister Stephen Harper released Canada’s G8 action plan on transparency on corporations and trusts. He stated of Canada’s awareness of this complex global issue and committed to focus on three key areas that have already been enforced. It includes: (1) domestic assessment of money laundering and terrorist financing; (2) improving “customer due diligence measures”; and (3) public consultation of beneficial ownership regarding corporate transparency in accordance with the Economic Action Plan 2013.<sup>508</sup> Harper also acknowledged

---

<sup>506</sup> FATF International Standards on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation. Date of Access: 3 December 2013. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/fatfrecommendations/documents/internationalstandardscombatingmoneylaunderingandthefinancingofterrorismproliferation-thefatfrecommendations.html>

<sup>507</sup> FATF International Standards on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation. Date of Access: 3 December 2013. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/fatfrecommendations/documents/internationalstandardscombatingmoneylaunderingandthefinancingofterrorismproliferation-thefatfrecommendations.html>

<sup>508</sup> PM Releases Canada’s G8 Action Plan on Transparency of Corporations and Trusts, Office of the Prime Minister (Enniskillen) 18 June 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2013/06/18/pm-releases-canadas-g-8-action-plan-transparency-corporations-and-trusts#sthash.KjuZn8Lt.dpuf>

the UK presidency for this focus and assured that Canada will continue to fulfill its responsibilities in this matter.<sup>509</sup>

On 19 June 2013, Canada passed Bill S-14 “Fighting Foreign Corruption Act.” This act will allow the Government of Canada, regardless of where crimes have taken place to exert authority over Canadian citizens, permanent residents, and Canadian companies.<sup>510</sup>

On 5 July 2013, the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC) addressed the Republic of Iran and the Republic of Korea’s failure to prevent terrorist financing and money laundering.<sup>511</sup> FINTRAC has also advised of monitoring the transactions related to these countries, as well as other jurisdictions that represent similar risks.<sup>512</sup>

Canada has taken steps to reaffirm its support of AML/CFT standards and encouraged countries to adhere to its standards. Therefore, Canada has been scored 0 for partial compliance.

*Analyst: Saima Jahan*

### **France: -1**

France has not complied with its commitment to anti-money laundering.

France has not taken any significant actions towards implementing FATF recommendations, improving transparency or combating AML/CFT deficiencies in this compliance cycle.

Thus, France has been awarded a score of -1 for non-compliance.

*Analyst: Sevda Sparks*

### **Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to support and implement the FATF’s standards and to encourage AML/CFT strategies in other countries.

On 17 August 2013 German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) began investigating Germany’s largest bank, Deutsche bank.<sup>513</sup> The goal of the investigation is to determine whether the bank must improve the preventative measures it has put in place against money laundering.<sup>514</sup>

---

<sup>509</sup> PM Releases Canada’s G8 Action Plan on Transparency of Corporations and Trusts, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 18 June 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013.

<http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2013/06/18/pm-releases-canadas-g-8-action-plan-transparency-corporations-and-trusts#sthash.KjuZn8Lt.dpuf>

<sup>510</sup> Canada’s Fight against Foreign Bribery — Fourteenth Annual Report to Parliament (Ottawa) 26 November 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. <http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/topics-domaines/other-autre/corr-14.aspx?lang=eng>

<sup>511</sup> FINTRAC Advisory, Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (Ottawa) 5 July 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. <http://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/new-neuf/avs/2013-07-05-eng.asp>

<sup>512</sup> FINTRAC Advisory, Financial Transactions and reports Analysis Centre of Canada (Ottawa) 5 July 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. <http://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/new-neuf/avs/2013-07-05-eng.asp>

<sup>513</sup> Regulator probes Deutsche Bank over money laundering controls: report, Reuters (New York) 17 August 2013. Date of Access: 22 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/08/17/us-deutschebank-bafin-laundrying-idUSBRE97G05620130817>.

On 4 December 2013 the Vatican's Financial Information Authority issued a press release stressing the importance of its agreement of understanding with Germany's Federal Criminal Police Office.<sup>515</sup> This represents an effort by Germany to combat money-laundering operations in the state alongside increasing investments in Germany by the Vatican Bank.

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to anti-corruption and FATF standards. It has taken some action against combating money-laundering. Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Syed Fahd Ahmed*

### **Italy: -1**

Italy has not complied with its commitment to anti-money laundering.

Italy has not taken any significant actions towards implementing FATF recommendations, improving transparency or combating AML/CFT deficiencies in this compliance cycle.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1 for non-compliance.

*Analyst: Sevda Sparks*

### **Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to implement AML/CFT policies and encourage international participation.

Japan has signed Statements of Cooperation between Financial Intelligence Units with numerous countries on the topic of money laundering. This includes agreements signed with Slovenia on 14 June 2013, Turkmenistan on 12 September 2013, and Poland on 15 November 2013.<sup>516</sup>

Japan has partially fulfilled its commitments to encourage effective international cooperation. Thus, Japan has received a score of 0.

*Analyst: Sasha Boutilier*

### **Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on the enforcement of the AML/CFT requirements.

On 28 June 2013, Russian President Vladimir Putin signed Federal Law on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation regarding Prevention of Illegal Financial Operations.<sup>517</sup> The law aims to ensure transparency of the beneficial ownership of companies and

---

<sup>514</sup> Regulator probes Deutsche Bank over money laundering controls: report, Reuters (New York) 17 August 2013. Date of Access: 22 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/08/17/us-deutschebank-bafin-laundering-idUSBRE97G05620130817>.

<sup>515</sup> Vatican finance group signs agreement with German counterpart, Catholic News Agency (Vatican City) 4 December 2013. Date of Access: 22 December 2013. <http://www.catholicnewsagency.com/news/vatican-finance-group-signs-agreement-with-german-counterpart/>.

<sup>516</sup> Statements of cooperation between JAFIC and foreign FIUs concerning Exchange of Information related to Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing. Japan Financial Intelligence Center. Date of Access: 22 December 2013. [http://www.npa.go.jp/sosikihanzai/jafic/en/kokusai\\_e/mousin\\_e.htm](http://www.npa.go.jp/sosikihanzai/jafic/en/kokusai_e/mousin_e.htm)

<sup>517</sup> Introduction of amendments to certain legislation in order to prevent illegal financial operations, President of Russia 30 June 2013. Date of Access: 13 January 2014. <http://kremlin.ru/news/18424>.

legal arrangements, expands the list of financial operations and entities subject to mandatory control, and “makes it possible to block (freeze) non-cash monetary funds or non-certified securities and assets of physical persons and legal entities suspected of financing and engaging in terrorist activity.”<sup>518</sup>

In September 2013, the Russian Federal Financial Monitoring Service published an Action Plan to enhance transparency and prevent misuse of companies and other legal entities. The action plan provides for taking legislative action to support implementation of Federal Law on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation regarding Prevention of Illegal Financial Operations. The Federal Financial Monitoring Service mentioned that the Action Plan was adopted in accordance with the FATF Standards and the commitment made by the Russian Federation at the G8 Leaders summit.<sup>519</sup>

Russia has started to implement the Action Plan. In particular, on 19 September 2013, the Russian Central Bank issued the guidelines on informing the regulator about measures to freeze (block) assets and about the results of identifying clients whose assets should be frozen (blocked) by commercial banks.<sup>520</sup>

On 29 October 2013, Russian President following the Russian-Ecuadorian talks stressed that the two countries would continue their cooperation in the area of combating terrorism financing, and money laundering.<sup>521</sup>

On 28 January 2014, Russia and the EU signed an agreement on combating terrorism aimed to strengthen bilateral cooperation in tackling terrorist financing, and enhance legal cooperation, including on “extradition and legal assistance on criminal cases,..identification, arrest, confiscation and return of property acquired through terrorist activities.” To this end, the parties agreed to promote cooperation between the relevant Russian and EU authorities, including Eurojust and Europol.<sup>522</sup>

On 10 February 2014, Russian Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev instructed the Federal Customs Service to hold talks with the Fiscal Intelligence and Investigation Service of the Netherlands on the agreement on information cooperation in the area of combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism during trans-border cash transfers by individuals.<sup>523</sup>

---

<sup>518</sup> Amendments to several laws in order to prevent illegal financial operations, President of Russia 30 June 2013. Date of Access: 24 February 2014. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/5662>.

<sup>519</sup> Action Plan to enhance transparency and prevent misuse of companies and other legal entities, Federal Financial Monitoring Service September 2013. Date of Access: 24 February 2014. [http://www.fedsfm.ru/en/international-cooperation/action\\_plan](http://www.fedsfm.ru/en/international-cooperation/action_plan).

<sup>520</sup> Bank of Russia Bulletin No. 62 (1458), Bank of Russia 14 November 2013. Date of Access: 24 February 2014. <http://cbr.ru/publ/vestnik/ves131114062.pdf>

<sup>521</sup> Press statement following Russian-Ecuadorian talks, President of Russia 29 October 2013. Date of Access: 24 February 2014. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/transcripts/6187>.

<sup>522</sup> Joint EU-Russia statement on combatting terrorism, President of Russia 28 January 2014. Date of Access: 24 February 2014. <http://eng.news.kremlin.ru/media/events/eng/files/41d4b9fc4bb11a050563.pdf>.

<sup>523</sup> On the agreement on information cooperation in the area of combating money-laundering operations between the Russian Federal Customs Service and the Fiscal Intelligence and Investigation Service of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Government of Russia 10 February 2014. Date of Access: 24 February 2014. <http://government.ru/en/docs/10348>

Russia has taken measures to amend its legislation in accordance with the 2012 FATF recommendations on AML/CFT and strengthened mutual legal assistance in the area on the bilateral level. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Andrey Shelepov*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support and implement the policies and standards of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) regarding anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing, and has also encouraged other countries to adhere to these standards.

On 9 August 2013, the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) fined the UK subsidiary of Nigeria's Guaranty Trust Bank EUR 525,000 for failing to have adequate controls to prevent money laundering.<sup>524</sup>

On 31 October 2013, the FCA warned London city firms to strengthen their defenses against financial crime after it found serious failures in wealth and asset managers' anti-money laundering and corruption measures.<sup>525</sup>

On 31 October 2013 the United Kingdom announced that a central register of companies' beneficial owners will be made accessible to the public.<sup>526</sup> The goal of the public registry is to allow for greater transparency and contribute to combating tax evasion.<sup>527</sup> Britain will be the first country to commit to an obligatory public register.<sup>528</sup>

On 5 November 2013 the Government of the United Kingdom signed an automatic tax information sharing agreement with the Cayman Islands.<sup>529</sup> The agreement will provide HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) with financial information on UK taxpayers with accounts in the Cayman Islands.<sup>530</sup> It is intended to help the HMRC ensure that the correct amount of tax is being paid by citizens with Cayman Island accounts and increase its ability to track tax evasion.

---

<sup>524</sup> FCA Fines Nigerian Bank £525,000 over money-laundering controls, Reuters (New York) 9 August 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2013/08/09/uk-gtbank-fine-idUKBRE9780RJ20130809>.

<sup>525</sup> City of London banks told to improve protection against money laundering, The Guardian (London) 31 October 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013 <http://www.theguardian.com/business/2013/oct/31/banks-told-improve-protection-against-money-laundering>.

<sup>526</sup> Register of companies' beneficial owners will be made public, Cameron says, Pinsent Masons LLP (London) 4 November 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. <http://www.out-law.com/en/articles/2013/november/register-of-companies-beneficial-owners-will-be-made-public-cameron-says/>.

<sup>527</sup> UK: Government announces introduction of public register of companies' beneficial owners, Lexology (London), 1 November 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. <http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=ec422c62-3249-4f95-98bb-47f300a0a307>.

<sup>528</sup> Register revealing firms' true owners will be open to public, says Cameron: The Guardian (London) 31 October 2013. Date of Access: 19 December 2013. <http://www.theguardian.com/business/2013/oct/31/public-register-firms-secret-owners-cameron>.

<sup>529</sup> Cayman Islands signs tax information exchange agreement, HM Treasury (London) 5 November 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/cayman-islands-signs-tax-information-exchange-agreement>.

<sup>530</sup> Cayman Islands signs tax information exchange agreement, HM Treasury (London) 5 November 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/cayman-islands-signs-tax-information-exchange-agreement>.

On 9 December 2013, Foreign Secretary William Hague reaffirmed the United Kingdom's commitment to anti-laundering by stating "Reducing corruption and increasing transparency is at the heart of this Government's agenda."<sup>531</sup> This statement reflects the principles of the FATF and displays the United Kingdom's continued support for FATF standards.

On 10 December 2013 the British Government announced that it will partner with the Government of Burma and the Burmese private sector to share expertise and training on international best practices in the fields of Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT).<sup>532</sup> The training will be provided in early 2014 by the UK organization, GovRisk. GovRisk and the British Embassy have met with key stakeholders in the fight against financial crime, including the Financial Intelligence Unit, the Central Bank, the Ministry of Finance, Office of the President, and with representatives from Burma's banking and insurance sectors.<sup>533</sup> A five-day workshop for these stakeholders is planned to take place in February 2014.

Between 12 and 15 November 2013, the British Embassy funded workshops to train Cuban officials in strategies to tackle international financial crime.<sup>534</sup>

The United Kingdom has expressed ongoing support for FATF standards and has taken action to combat money laundering. It has encouraged other countries to develop anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing measures and thus has been awarded a score of +1 for full compliance.

*Analyst: Syed Fahd Ahmed*

#### **United States: +1**

The United States has complied with its commitment to reaffirm continued support for the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) policies and its implementations in anti-corruption.

On 17 September 2013, the United States Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) published an advisory addressing FATF updates to the list of jurisdictions with "strategic AML/CFT deficiencies."<sup>535</sup> In this advisory, FinCEN outlined "a broad range of restrictions and prohibitions" that U.S. financial institutions are subject to in Iran and the Democratic People's

---

<sup>531</sup> Reducing corruption and increasing transparency are vital for global stability and prosperity, British Embassy Hanoi (Hanoi) 9 December 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/reducing-corruption-and-increasing-transparency-are-vital-for-global-stability-and-prosperity>.

<sup>532</sup> Burma: Cleaning up financial crime: British Embassy Rangoon (Rangoon) 10 December 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/burma-cleaning-up-financial-crime>.

<sup>533</sup> Burma: Cleaning up financial crime: British Embassy Rangoon (Rangoon) 10 December 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/burma-cleaning-up-financial-crime>.

<sup>534</sup> The UK and Cuba work together on tackling money laundering: British Embassy Havana (Havana) 29 November 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/el-reino-unido-y-cuba-unen-esfuerzos-en-la-lucha-contra-el-lavado-de-dinero-y-el-financiamiento-del-terrorismo>.

<sup>535</sup> Advisory on the FATF-Identified Jurisdictions with AML/CFT Deficiencies, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network. Date of Access: 22 December 2013. [http://www.fincen.gov/statutes\\_regs/guidance/pdf/FIN-2013-A006.pdf](http://www.fincen.gov/statutes_regs/guidance/pdf/FIN-2013-A006.pdf).



Republic of Korea.<sup>536</sup> The advisory also encouraged U.S. financial institutions to “apply enhanced due diligence ...when maintaining correspondent accounts for foreign banks operating under a banking license issued by Ecuador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Syria, Tanzania, Turkey, Vietnam, and Yemen”<sup>537</sup> as FATF jurisdictions subject to enhanced due diligence.

On 24 October 2013, the United States and Mexico signed the “first-ever Memorandum of Understanding to exchange Financial Information to Thwart Drug Crime.”<sup>538</sup> The MOU facilitates information exchange for the purposes of anti-money laundering and AML/CTF missions.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to reaffirm support for FATF policies and to its commitment to encourage countries to adhere to FATF corruption and transparency standards. Thus, the United States receives a score of +1 for full compliance.

*Analyst: Sasha Boutilier*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to support and implement the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards and encourage anti-money laundering/counterterrorism financing (AML/CFT) strategies in other countries.

On 7 November 2013, the European Union-Thailand Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was finalized in Brussels. This agreement is aimed towards strengthening mutual interests on global issues.<sup>539</sup> On 15 November 2013, the Council of the European Union looked into the international account standards. The report has addressed three issues to be focused on. It includes (1) the adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); (2) any governance matters associated with the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG); and (3) funding issues in general.<sup>540</sup> These are to be looked into in details and addressed again in forthcoming meetings.

In terms of bank resolution, the Council is also working towards a “Single Resolution Mechanism” (SRM) that will enter into force on January 2015.<sup>541</sup> In November, the ECB also

---

<sup>536</sup> Advisory on the FATF-Identified Jurisdictions with AML/CFT Deficiencies, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network. Date of Access: 22 December 2013.

[http://www.fincen.gov/statutes\\_regs/guidance/pdf/FIN-2013-A006.pdf](http://www.fincen.gov/statutes_regs/guidance/pdf/FIN-2013-A006.pdf).

<sup>537</sup> Advisory on the FATF-Identified Jurisdictions with AML/CFT Deficiencies, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network [http://www.fincen.gov/statutes\\_regs/guidance/pdf/FIN-2013-A006.pdf](http://www.fincen.gov/statutes_regs/guidance/pdf/FIN-2013-A006.pdf).

<sup>538</sup> U.S. and Mexican AML/CFT Supervisors Sign First-Ever MOU to Exchange Financial Information to Thwart Drug Crime, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network. Date of Access: 22 December 2013. [http://www.fincen.gov/news\\_room/nr/html/20131024.html](http://www.fincen.gov/news_room/nr/html/20131024.html).

<sup>539</sup> Press Release — European Union — Thailand Partnership and Cooperation Agreement initialed, European Union External Action (Brussels) 7 November 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. [http://eeas.europa.eu/statements/docs/2013/131107\\_02\\_en.pdf](http://eeas.europa.eu/statements/docs/2013/131107_02_en.pdf).

<sup>540</sup> Press Release — 3271st Council Meeting, Economic and Financial Affairs, Council of the European Union (Strasbourg) 15 November 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. [http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/ecofin/139626.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/ecofin/139626.pdf).

<sup>541</sup> Press Release — 3271st Council Meeting, Economic and Financial Affairs, Council of the European Union (Strasbourg) 15 November 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. [http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/ecofin/139626.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/ecofin/139626.pdf).

prepared a draft document providing recommendations for the security of mobile payments.<sup>542</sup> The EU, along with its European Economic Area (EEA) member states are focusing on mobile transactions in order to monitor risks associated with frequent use of technology.<sup>543</sup>

On 6 December 2013, the Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing project (MOLI Serbia) organized a presentation at the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia. It was organized by the Administration for the Prevention of Money Laundering (APML) for the Members of the EU Parliament.<sup>544</sup> From 1 to 4 October 2013, it also made a four-day visit to Rome, Italy and organized a project on money laundering and terrorist financing.<sup>545</sup>

On 12 December 2013, the EU donated an amount of EUR 2.5 million towards a program that associates the Serbian Central Bank with the European System of Central Banks (ESCB).<sup>546</sup> From 16 to 18 December 2013, Moli Serbia drafted the national AML/CFT strategy and action plan in Ruma, Serbia. This provided a direct outline of goals to be accomplished within 2014-2019.<sup>547</sup>

The European Union has taken measures to reaffirm its support for FAFT standards and has encouraged other countries to adhere to its standard. For its full compliance, it has been awarded a score of 1+.

*Analyst: Saima Jahan*

---

<sup>542</sup> Recommendations for the Security of Mobile Payments, European Central Bank (Frankfurt) November 2013. Date of Access: 21 December 2013.  
<http://www.ecb.europa.eu/paym/cons/pdf/131120/recommendationsforthesecurityofmobilepaymentsdraftpc201311en.pdf>.

<sup>543</sup> Recommendations for the Security of Mobile Payments, European Central Bank (Frankfurt) November 2013. Date of Access: 21 December 2013. <http://www.ecb.europa.eu/paym/cons/pdf/131120/recommendationsforthesecurityofmobilepaymentsdraftpc201311en.pdf>.

<sup>544</sup> MOLI Serbia: Project against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in Serbia, Council of the European Union (Strasbourg) 6 December 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013.  
[http://www.coe.int/t/DGHL/cooperation/economiccrime/corruption/Projects/MOLI\\_Serbia/Default\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/DGHL/cooperation/economiccrime/corruption/Projects/MOLI_Serbia/Default_en.asp).

<sup>545</sup> MOLI Serbia: Project against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in Serbia, Council of the European Union (Strasbourg) 6 December 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013.  
[http://www.coe.int/t/DGHL/cooperation/economiccrime/corruption/Projects/MOLI\\_Serbia/Default\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/DGHL/cooperation/economiccrime/corruption/Projects/MOLI_Serbia/Default_en.asp).

<sup>546</sup> Press release — EU, ECB and National Bank of Serbia complete extensive cooperation programme, European Central Bank (Frankfurt) 12 December 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013.  
<http://www.ecb.europa.eu/press/pr/date/2013/html/pr131212.en.html>

<sup>547</sup> MOLI Serbia: Project against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in Serbia, Council of the European Union (Strasbourg) 16 to 18 December. Date of Access: 20 December 2013.  
[http://www.coe.int/t/DGHL/cooperation/economiccrime/corruption/Projects/MOLI\\_Serbia/Default\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/DGHL/cooperation/economiccrime/corruption/Projects/MOLI_Serbia/Default_en.asp)