

正本

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主旨：檢送法務部調查局函送之「打擊清洗黑錢財務行動特別組織」(Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, FATF)於2005年2月11日最新公布之不合作國家名單(計有緬甸、諾魯及奈及利亞等三國)暨附件影本各乙份，請查照轉知會員機構。

說明：依據法務部調查局94年3月25日調錢貳字第09400138440號函辦理

正本：中華民國銀行商業同業公會全國聯合會、中華民國信託業商業同業公會、台北市票券金融商業同業公會、中華民國銀行商業同業公會全國聯合會信用卡業務委員會(請轉知信用卡業務機構)、中華民國信用合作社聯合社、財團法人金融聯合徵信中心、台北市金銀珠寶商業同業公會、高雄市金銀珠寶商業同業公會、台灣省金銀珠寶商業同業公會

副本：交通部、經濟部、行政院農業委員會(以上均含附件)、法務部調查局(不含附件)

局長曾國烈

檔 號：
保存期限：

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速別：普通件

密等及解密條件或保密期限：普通

附件：FATF最新不合作國家名單 (00138440AOC_ATTCH1.pdf)

(附件共有兩頁)

主旨：通報「打擊清洗黑錢財務行動特別組織」(Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, FATF)最新公布之不合作國家名單，請 查照。

說明：打擊清洗黑錢財務行動特別組織於2005年2月11日公布最新不合作國家，計有緬甸(Myanmar)、諾魯(Nauru)、奈及利亞(Nigeria)等三國。

正本：行政院金融監督管理委員會證券期貨局、行政院金融監督管理委員會檢查局、行政院金融監督管理委員會銀行局、行政院金融監督管理委員會保險局

副本：
局長 葉盛茂

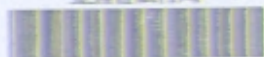
The FATF is composed of a group of nations, including the United States, which are committed to combating money laundering and terrorist financing. The FATF's mission is to develop and promote international standards for combating money laundering and terrorist financing, and to monitor and evaluate the implementation of these standards by its member countries. The FATF's work is based on the FATF Recommendations, which are the international standards for combating money laundering and terrorist financing. The FATF's work is also based on the FATF's annual reports, which provide information on the progress of its member countries in implementing the FATF Recommendations.

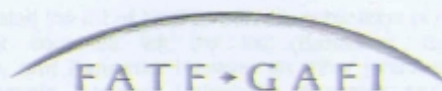
On 14 February 2005, the FATF published its latest report on the FATF Recommendations. The report sets out the progress of its member countries in implementing the FATF Recommendations, and identifies areas where further action is needed. The report also identifies areas where further action is needed to improve the effectiveness of the FATF Recommendations.

The next step in the FATF's work is to develop and promote international standards for combating money laundering and terrorist financing. The FATF's work is based on the FATF Recommendations, which are the international standards for combating money laundering and terrorist financing. The FATF's work is also based on the FATF's annual reports, which provide information on the progress of its member countries in implementing the FATF Recommendations.

Since the FATF's 2004 (last) report, the FATF has continued to work on its mission to develop and promote international standards for combating money laundering and terrorist financing.

電子公文





Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering

Groupe d'action financière sur le blanchiment de capitaux

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Non-Cooperative Countries and Territories (NCCTs)

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Current List of Non-Cooperative Countries and Territories

The following list of non-cooperative countries and territories is current as of 18 February 2005 and was last changed on 11 February 2005:

1. Myanmar
2. Nauru
3. Nigeria

Background and Description of the Initiative

The FATF is engaged in a major initiative to identify non-cooperative countries and territories (NCCTs) in the fight against money laundering. Specifically, this has meant the development of a process to seek out critical weaknesses in anti-money laundering systems which serve as obstacles to international co-operation in this area. The goal of this process is to reduce the vulnerability of the financial system to money laundering by ensuring that all financial centres adopt and implement measures for the prevention, detection and punishment of money laundering according to internationally recognised standards.

On 14 February 2000, the FATF published an [initial report on NCCTs](#). The report sets out twenty-five criteria, which help to identify relevant detrimental rules and practices and which are consistent with the [FATF Forty Recommendations](#). It describes a process whereby jurisdictions having such rules and practices can be identified and encourages these jurisdictions to implement international standards in this area.

The next step in the NCCT initiative was the publication in June 2000 of the [first Review identifying specific NCCTs](#). The report named 15 jurisdictions (Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Cook Islands, Dominica, Israel, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Panama, Philippines, Russia, St. Kitts and Nevis, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines) as having critical deficiencies in their anti-money laundering systems or a demonstrated unwillingness to co-operate in anti-money laundering efforts.

Since the June 2000 Review, many of the jurisdictions identified made significant and rapid progress in remedying their deficiencies. In June 2001,

the FATF updated the list of NCCTs with the publication of its second NCCT Review. Four countries left the list (Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Liechtenstein, and Panama); however six other jurisdictions were added (Egypt, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Myanmar, and Nigeria). At the subsequent FATF Plenary meeting in September 2001, two additional countries were added to the list (Grenada and Ukraine). Decisions were also made at this Plenary meeting as to the timing of counter-measures that may be applied to jurisdictions failing to make adequate progress in remedying identified deficiencies.

In June 2002, the FATF removed four more countries from the NCCT list: Hungary, Israel, Lebanon, and St. Kitts and Nevis. The FATF also published its third NCCT Review. In October 2002, the FATF again removed four countries from the NCCT list: Dominica, Marshall Islands, Niue and Russia.

Because of Ukraine's failure to enact comprehensive anti-money laundering legislation, on 20 December 2002 the FATF recommended the application of counter-measures to Ukraine. However, due to significant legal reforms after that time, in February 2003 the FATF withdrew the application of counter-measures, although Ukraine remained on the NCCTs list. Also in February 2003, the FATF removed Grenada from the NCCTs list.

In June 2003, the FATF removed St. Vincent and the Grenadines from the NCCT list and published the fourth NCCT Review.

On 3 November 2003, FATF members began applying additional counter-measures to Myanmar due to its failure to address major deficiencies.

In February 2004, the FATF removed Egypt and Ukraine from the NCCTs list because of the substantial implementation of anti-money laundering reforms in those countries.

In July 2004, the FATF removed Guatemala from the NCCTs list and published the fifth NCCT review.

In October 2004, the FATF withdrew counter-measures against Nauru and Myanmar because of progress made in those countries, although they remain on the NCCTs list.

The FATF remains committed to the NCCT process and welcomes the continued progress by many of the countries on the list in addressing identified deficiencies. FATF members will continue to provide assistance and support where appropriate. The FATF will also continue to review the situation of listed countries as a priority matter at each FATF Plenary meeting and similarly will closely monitor developments in countries that are removed from the list.

NCCTs Reports and News Releases

The following links provide access to the three reports mentioned above, along with the news releases and public statements describing the progress made by countries included on the NCCT list.

- [FATF Welcomes China as an Observer](#) (includes update on NCCTs) - (11 February 2005)
- [FATF Targets Cross-Border Cash Movements by Terrorists and Criminals](#) (includes update on NCCTs) ? (22 October 2004)
- [FATF Tackles Terrorism, Delists Guatemala](#) (News)