

# Procedure file

Basic information		
DEA - Delegated acts procedure	<a href="#">2022/3026(DEA)</a>	Procedure completed - delegated act enters into force
Identifying high-risk third countries with strategic deficiencies: adding Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gibraltar, Mozambique, Tanzania and United Arab Emirates to the table I of the Annex and deleting Nicaragua, Pakistan and Zimbabwe from that table  Supplementing <a href="#">2013/0025(COD)</a>  Subject 7.30.20 Action to combat terrorism 7.30.30.08 Capital outflow, money laundering		

Key players			
European Parliament	Joint Committee Responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	<b>ECON</b> <a href="#">Economic and Monetary Affairs</a>		
	<a href="#">Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs</a>		
	<b>LIBE</b> <a href="#">Economic and Monetary Affairs</a>		
	<a href="#">Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs</a>		

Key events			
19/12/2022	Non-legislative basic document published	<a href="#">C(2022)09649</a>	Summary
19/12/2022	Initial period for examining delegated act 1 month(s)		
17/01/2023	Initial period for examining delegated act extended at Council's request by 1 month(s)		
18/01/2023	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
18/01/2023	Referral to joint committee announced in Parliament		
28/02/2023	Delegated act not objected by Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2022/3026(DEA)
Procedure type	DEA - Delegated acts procedure
Procedure subtype	Examination of delegated act
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 58

Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed - delegated act enters into force
Committee dossier	CJ12/9/11019

Documentation gateway					
Non-legislative basic document		<a href="#">C(2022)09649</a>	19/12/2022	EC	Summary

## Identifying high-risk third countries with strategic deficiencies: adding Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gibraltar, Mozambique, Tanzania and United Arab Emirates to the table I of the Annex and deleting Nicaragua, Pakistan and Zimbabwe from that table

This Commission Delegated Regulation amends [Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2016/1675](#) as regards adding Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gibraltar, Mozambique, Tanzania and United Arab Emirates to the table I of the Annex to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/1675 and deleting Nicaragua, Pakistan and Zimbabwe from that table.

### Context

According to [Directive \(EU\) 2015/849](#) on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing, third-country (i.e. non-EU country) jurisdictions which have strategic deficiencies in their anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) regimes that pose significant threats to the financial system of the European Union (high-risk third countries) must be identified in order to protect the proper functioning of the internal market.

Directive (EU) 2015/849 empowers the Commission to adopt delegated acts to identify those high-risk third countries, taking strategic deficiencies into account, and lays down the criteria on which the Commission's assessment is to be based.

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/1675 identifies high-risk third countries with strategic deficiencies. This Delegated Regulation was subsequently amended by Delegated Regulations (EU) 2018/105, (EU) 2018/212, (EU) 2018/1467, (EU) 2020/855, (EU) 2021/37 and (EU) 2022/229.

Since the last amendment to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/1675, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) has updated its list of Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring as follows:

- at its plenary meeting in March 2022, it added United Arab Emirates to its list and deleted Zimbabwe from its list;
- at its plenary meeting in June 2022, it added Gibraltar to its list;
- at its Plenary meeting of October 2022, it added Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique and Tanzania to its list and deleted Nicaragua and Pakistan from its list.

It is necessary to continue to update Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/1675 in order to take into account information from international organisations and standard setters in the field of anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) regimes (e.g. the FATFs public statements, mutual evaluation or detailed assessment reports, and published follow-up reports).

It is necessary to amend Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/1675 by adding third countries which have been identified as having strategic deficiencies and by removing those that no longer have strategic deficiencies on the basis of the criteria laid down in Directive (EU) 2015/849.

### Content

This Delegated Regulation amends the Annex to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/1675 as follows:

#### 1. Additions to the list of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/1675

Taking into account the information provided by the relevant international organisations and standard-setting bodies in the field of anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism and the FATF list of Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring, the Commission concluded that the Democratic Republic of Congo, Gibraltar, Mozambique, Tanzania and the United Arab Emirates have strategic deficiencies in their anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism arrangements.

These countries must therefore be added to the list in the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/1675 of countries with strategic deficiencies in their AML/CFT regimes that pose significant threats to the financial system of the European Union.

Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gibraltar, Mozambique, Tanzania and United Arab Emirates have made written high-level political commitments to address the identified deficiencies and developed action plans with the FATF for this purpose.

According to Directive (EU) 2015/849, Member States must require obliged entities to apply enhanced customer due diligence measures to manage and mitigate those risks appropriately with respect to business relationships or transactions involving countries included in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/1675.

Furthermore, Article 155(2) of the Financial Regulation prohibits persons and entities implementing European Union funds or budgetary guarantees from entering into new or renewed operations with entities incorporated or established in countries included in the Annex to this Delegated Regulation pursuant to Directive (EU) 2015/849, except when an action is physically implemented in these countries and subject to the absence of other risk factors.

#### 2. Deletions from the list of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/1675

Since the last amendment to Regulation (EU) 2016/1675, the FATF removed Zimbabwe from its list of Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring in March 2022. It also removed Nicaragua and Pakistan in October 2022, following the implementation of their respective action

plans agreed with the FATF.

Based on these elements, the Commission has reviewed progress in addressing the strategic deficiencies of Nicaragua, Pakistan and Zimbabwe, based on the requirements of Directive (EU) 2015/849. The Commission considers that these jurisdictions no longer have strategic deficiencies in their respective AML/CFT regimes and do not pose a significant threat to the EU financial system.