



وحدة مكافحة غسل الأموال
AML UNIT

ANTI MONEY LAUNDERING UNIT

AMLU

The First Report
During the Period From 18/7/2007 Till 31/12/2007



His Majesty King Abdullah II

Introduction

AML Law was passed and published on the official gazette on June 17th, 2007. It became effective after 30 days of that date. AML Law is one of the needed laws to keep a safe financial environment, and it became as a result of the Kingdom's obligation in accordance to the international conventions the Kingdom has joined and ratified.

The law primarily includes the subject of criminalizing money laundering as a different crime than the predicate offense. It also includes the formation of a national committee to make the Kingdom's general policy to fight money laundering and to supervise the activities of AMLU. This committee is chaired by the governor of Central Bank of Jordan and consists of the following members: Deputy Governor of Central Bank of Jordan as the deputy chairman, members of various ministries who hold the position of Secretary General, Insurance Commission Director General, Companies Controller, a commissioner of Securities Commission, and AMLU Head.

The law has also created an independent unit, located in Central Bank of Jordan, to receive SARs from the parties subject to the provisions of the law, request further information about them, legally and technically analyze the received information and take the needed action about it. The law also defines the parties subject to its provisions, most importantly, it obligates them to advise the AMLU about suspicious transactions, whether these transactions occurred or not. The law has also defined the role of regulatory bodies that supervise these parties. The law has also defines the penalties for money laundering crimes.

Due to the understanding that money laundering is a transnational crime, the law has generally organized the means of local and

international cooperation needed to fight money laundering. It sets forth the authorities of the AMLU to cooperate with the counterpart units in foreign countries. It also gives the authority to AMLU to sign memorandum of understanding with the counterpart units to organize cooperation in this regard.

The Law creates a system to declare cross-border transported money. This system ensures that no individual may transport money proceeded of illegal activities to fund criminal activities or to stop the individual from laundering this money by moving it from a country to another.

The law clearly states that provisions related to banking confidentiality stipulated in any other law shall not hinder the implementation of any provisions of this law.

The National Committee of Anti Money Laundering (NCAML)

NCAML was formed pursuant to the provisions of Article (5) of Anti Money Laundering Law. The Committee is chaired by the Governor of Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) and consist of the following membership:

- Deputy Governor of the Central Bank of Jordan, named by the Governor, as the deputy Chairman of the committee.
- Secretary General of Ministry of Justice.
- Secretary General of Ministry of Interior.
- Secretary General of Ministry of Finance.
- Secretary General of Ministry of Social Development.
- Director General of Insurance Commission.
- General Controller of Companies.
- A Commissioner of Securities Commission Council named by the executive chairman.
- The head of the unit.

Authority:

The committee undertakes the following tasks and authorities:

- 1 - Formulation of general policy of anti money laundering.
- 2 - Supervision over the implementation of the tasks assigned to the unit.
- 3 - Facilitation of the exchange of information related to money laundering transactions and coordination among the related parties.
- 4 - Participation in international forums related to the general policy of anti money laundering.
- 5 - Proposition of necessary regulations to implement the provisions of anti money laundering law.

- 6 - The study of annual reports submitted by the unit concerning anti money laundering activities within the Kingdom.
- 7 - Coordination and empowerment of competent parties for the purposes of preparing periodic statistics about numbers of suspicious transactions, number of investigations, issued convictions related to such transactions, confiscated or frozen properties and mutual legal assistance performed.
- 8 - Approval and adoption of a budget for the Unit as proposed by the unit head.

NCAML Members

Committee Chairman

**Governor of Central Bank of Jordan
Dr. Umayya Toukan.**

Committee Deputy Chairman

**Deputy Governor of CBJ
Mr. Faris Sharaf.**

Member

**Secretary General of Ministry of Justice
Mr. Muhammad Al-Ghazo.**

Member

**Secretary General of Ministry of Interior
Mr. Mukhaimer Abu Jamous.**

Member

**Secretary General of Ministry of Finance
Dr. Ezzeldeen Kanakriah.**

Member

**Secretary General of Ministry of Social Development
Dr. Hussein Abu Al-Ruz.**

Member

**Director General of Insurance Commission
Dr. Basel Hindawi.**

Member

**General Controller of Companies
Mr. Saber Al Rawashdeh.**

Member

**A Commissioner of Securities Commission Council
Dr. Abderrazaq Bani Hani.**

Member

**The head of the Unit
Mr. Adnan Al Lahaseh.**

Committee decisions:

- 1 - On July 22nd, 2007 NCAML Chairman decided to appoint Adnan Allahseh as the head of Anti Money Laundering Unit.
- 2 - On NCAML meeting of September 16th, 2007, the NCAML made the following decisions:
 - Assign the authority to appoint NCAML secretary, from AMLU staff, to NCAML Chairman.
 - Endorse the regulation which shall be issued pursuant to Article (6) of Anti Money Laundering Law, the regulation defines NCAML meetings and quorum.
 - Endorse the Suspicious Activity report (SAR) form for Banks and the electronic method of submission.

Anit Mony Laundering Unit (AMLU)

The AMLU was formed pursuant to Article (7) of AML Law. It is an independent unit located in Central Bank of Jordan. The unit is specialized in receiving SARs from the obligated entities by provisions of AML law, request information related to these SARs, analyzing it, and provide the local official parties with this information to take the needed action.

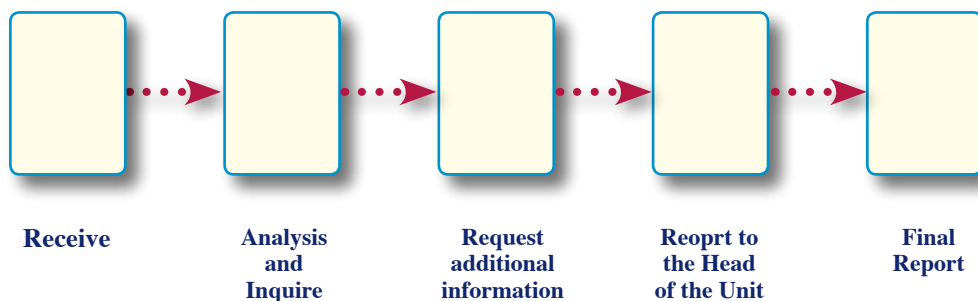
Tasks of the unit:

- Receive Suspecions Activity Reports (SARs).
- Request information about SARs and analyze it.
- Provide the specialized official parties with this information when necessary.
- Prepare a report and submit it to the General prosecution, including all available related documents and records, once sufficient and supporting information regarding suspicious transactions is available.
- Make the decisions regarding cases referred to the unit from Customs pursuant to Article (21) of AML Law No. (46) of the year 2007 (cross-border transportation of money).

Authority of the unit:

- Publish periodic statistics about the received SARs, convictions, seizure or forfeiture of assets, and the reciprocal legal assistance.
- Exchange information and cooperate with counterpart units in accordance to the law.
- Establish the precautions measures to fight money laundering at the parties subject to the provisions of the AML Law by cooperation and coordination with the regulatory commissions to establish regulations to these parties, increase their awareness in their responsibilities stipulated in the law, the mechanism of reporting and using the forms.

Cycle of SARs



- 1 - The unit receives reports about suspicious transactions from all parties subject to the provisions of AML Law that are obligated to report any suspicious transactions.
- 2 - Technical and financial analysis and scrutiny take place to verify the advice. If necessary, a legal study takes place as well.
- 3 - The unit may request more information from internal or external parties if it was found necessary in the process of analysis.
- 4 - A final report is made about the results of the analysis and evaluation to all information received. Also, a recommendation will be made if the report was referred to the Public Prosecution, or keep the obtained data in the unit's database.
- 5 - When sufficient information is available provides that a violation is committed, the Unit refers the report to public prosecution along with the related documents.

Courses and conferences attended by the Unit staff

Date	Organized by	Subject
July,2007	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	Counter Terrorism Regulatory Training
Sep,2007	SABEQ & Jordan Association of Banks	AML Compliance for Banks, with Special Emphasis on IT Solutions .
Nov,2007	SABEQ & Jordan Association of Banks	New Practical Methods for AML Compliance for Banks .
Nov,2007	MENAFATF	6 th plenary meeting .
Nov,2007	MENAFATF, Qatari National Committee to fight ML/TF, IMF, WB, and FATF	Workshop to train and qualify Assessors .
Nov,2007	Judicial Institute of Jordan, Embassy of France, and the National Judicial School in France.	The French Experience in Money Laundering .
Dec,2007	Union of Arab Banks and ACAMS	International conference and exhibition to MENA region to fight ML and TF .
Dec,2007	Union of Arab Banks, U.S. Department of the Treasury, and U.S. Federal Reserve Bank	U . S . – MENA dialogue of ML&TF .

Unit's Role in Raising Awareness

1 - In the field of spreading knowledge of the AML Law to the parties subject to it, and their obligations in accordance to its provisions, these obligations primarily include: knowing the customer's identity, legal status, activity, and beneficial owner of the relationship between the customer and the party subject to the law; not to deal with unidentified customers or who have fictitious names; not to deal with shell Banks; reporting to the Unit immediately any suspicious activities whether a transaction occurred or not; abide by the regulations issued by the regulatory parties to enforce this law.

August 1st, 2007 : The AMLU met with the officers of Money Exchange Supervision Department of Central Bank of Jordan to create a mechanism to raise the awareness of money exchangers.

August 27th, 2007 : The AMLU met with Housing Sector Investors Association to familiarize them with law and their obligations in accordance to its provisions.

September 13th, 2007 : The AMLU met with compliance chief officers of Banks to familiarize them with the law and their obligations. Also to provide them with the unit comments on the SARs they sent to helinit the best methods that achieve information veracity and integrity. It was also agreed to hold periodic meetings with compliance chief officers, and to form a specialized working team from the Banks and the Unit.

November 26th, 2007 : The AMLU met with representatives of Jewelry Merchants Union to familiarize them with law and their obligations in accordance to its provisions.

- 2- In the field of creating awareness at financial institutions' customers, AMLU created a flyer describing the crime of money laundering, their role to fight it, the importance of measures that are being taken by financial institutions when they deal with customers, and the benefit of these measures that will ensure that their identities and accounts will not be used in money laundering transactions. The flyer was distributed to Banks.
- 3 - Also in the field of external communication and spreading the knowledge about NCAML and AMLU, a website was created for the Unit: www.amlu.gov.jo

Unit's Role in Cooperation with Regulatory Parties and Related Governmental Institutions:

- On August 20th, 2007: A meeting was held between MOJ's General Secretary to discuss the specialized training needs for general prosecutors and judges in the field of ML investigation and cases.
- The Insurance Commission issued its Regulations No. 3 for 2007 to fight money laundering through insurance activities. This was done with the cooperation of AMLU.
- The AMLU is in the process of amending the AML Regulations with the cooperation of Money Exchange Supervision Department of Central Bank of Jordan.

Preparation of SAR Forms:

- 1 - AMLU created special SAR form for exchange industry which will be accredited by NCAML.
- 2 - AMLU created special SAR form for insurance industry which will be accredited by NCAML.
- 3 - AMLU created special SAR form for Real Estate Investment and Development industry which will be accredited by NCAML.
- 4 - AMLU is currently working to create more special SAR forms for the other obligated parties.

Preparation of Cross-border transported money Declaration Form:

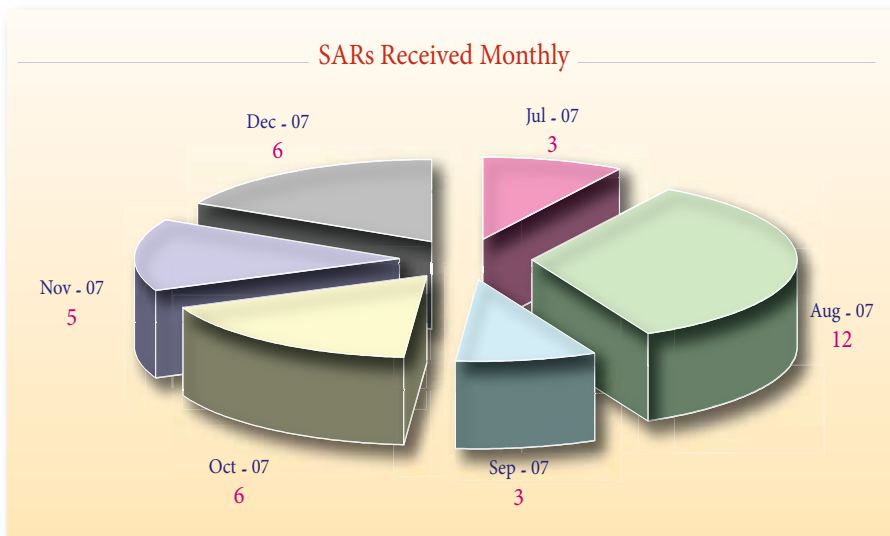
The AMLU has contacted the security parties, Jordan Customs, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Agriculture to form a committee to prepare the form that will be used to declare cross-border transported money. These parties have chosen their delegates to this committee.

AMLU Activities in Mutual Evaluation:

In coordination with the related parties, efforts are being made to prepare for the evaluation Jordan will be conducted by MENAFATF. A committee was formed by: Central Bank, Insurance Commission, Securities Commission, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Finance, Companies Controller, and AMLU.

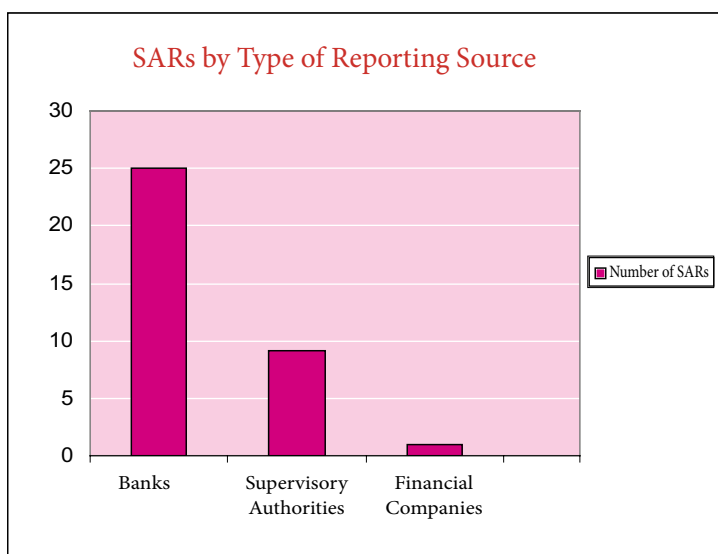
SARs Received Monthly during the Period from July, 2007 to December, 2007

Month	Number of SARs
Jul-07	3
Aug-07	12
Sep-07	3
Oct-07	6
Nov-07	5
Dec-07	6
Sum	35



SARs by Type of Reporting Source

Entity	Number of SARs
Banks	25
Supervisory Authorities	9
Financial Companies	1
Sum	35



The Suspicious Activity Reports System (SAR)

- Pursuant to article (14/c) from the Anti money laundering law no (46) for the year 2007 and under the central bank instraction no (29/2006) the banks should report electronicly to the AMLU any SAR through the local network.

The Screen Shots

- Acces to the System



The screenshot shows a login window titled "شاشة الدخول" (Login Screen). The window contains the following elements:

- Logo of the Anti Money Laundering Unit (AMLU) on the right side, with the text "وحدة مكافحة غسل الأموال" and "AML UNIT" below it.
- Arabic text "وحدة مكافحة غسل الأموال" (Anti Money Laundering Unit) in the center.
- Two input fields: the first is labeled "اسم المستخدم" (Username) and the second is labeled "كلمة السر" (Password).
- Two buttons at the bottom: "دخول" (Login) and "خروج" (Exit).

2- Identifying the reporting entities

345F305 تعريف الجهات المشقة

الجهة المشقة

رمز الجهة: اسم الجهة:

المحافظة: المدينة:

نوع النشاط:

نوع الجهة:

خلاف 1: خلاف 2: خلاف 3: خلاف 4:

الرمز الوطني:

التاريخ:

اسم الشخص المسؤول (غيره):

اسم الشخص المسؤول: الرقم الوطني:

نوع الجهة المشقة: الأشخاص المشعوبون بالارتباط بهم:

بيانات النوع للجهات المشقة

رمز النوع	اسم النوع	المحافظة	المدينة	خلاف 1	خلاف 2
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

خلاف 1: خلاف 2: خلاف 3: خلاف 4:

الرمز الوطني: التاريخ: الشخص المشعوب بالارتباط به:

3 - Contact persons:-

التماس الشخص بالإنشاء بهم

بيانات التماس الشخص بالإنشاء بهم

اسم الشخص	هاتف	تاريخ التماس

اسم الشخص	تاريخ الانتهاء	تاريخ التماس	هاتف	تاريخ التماس

4 - Suspicious activity information.

إعداد سجل نشاط مشبوه

بيانات النشاط المشبوه

الجهة المشتبه

اسم الشخص

تاريخ التماس

معلومات إضافية

تاريخ التماس

معلومات إضافية

ملاحظات

اسم الشخص

تاريخ التماس

معلومات إضافية

ملاحظات

5 - Identifying the type of suspicion

Report titled "نوع الشبهة المزعومة" (Type of Suspicion). It features five radio buttons for selection: "أ. من ارتكب بالأشعة" (A. Perpetrated by radiation), "ب. من السرقة" (B. Theft), "ج. لاجئ بالصفحة" (C. Refugee on the page), "د. من الاتصال" (D. From the connection), and "هـ. من التزوير" (H. Forgery). Below these is a "رجوع" (Return) button.

6 - Suspected person information.

Report titled "بيانات المشتبه به" (Suspected Person Data). It includes a dropdown menu for "نوع المشتبه به" (Type of Suspected Person) with "طبيعي" (Natural) selected. Below is a table with columns: "الاسم الكامل" (Full Name), "الاسم" (Name), "الميلاد الثاني" (Second Birth), "الميلاد الثالث" (Third Birth), and "اسم العائلة" (Surname). The table has two rows, one for "بالعربية" (In Arabic) and one for "بالإنجليزية" (In English). A "رجوع" (Return) button is on the left.

الاسم الكامل	الاسم	الميلاد الثاني	الميلاد الثالث	اسم العائلة

Report titled "بيانات المشتبه به" (Suspected Person Data). It includes a dropdown menu for "نوع المشتبه به" (Type of Suspected Person) with "سعودي" (Saudi) selected. Below is a table with columns: "الاسم الكامل" (Full Name) and "الاسم" (Name). The table has two rows, one for "بالعربية" (In Arabic) and one for "بالإنجليزية" (In English). A "رجوع" (Return) button is on the left.

الاسم الكامل	الاسم

The screenshot shows a form titled 'البيانات العامة' (General Information) with a sub-tab 'شركة' (Company). The form contains the following fields and sections:

- البيانات العامة** (General Information):
 - مؤثر النسبة (Ratio Effect):
 - الرمز الوطني (National Code):
 - الحضيرة (Share):
 - مؤثر الإثارة (Excitement Effect):
 - مكان الإثارة (Place of Excitement):
 - محل الإثارة القائم في التاريخ أو وعد (Location of Excitement established in date or promise):
- المصاحبة** (Accompanying):
 - محافظة العاصمة (Capital Governorate):
 - الحي (District):
 - التاريخ (Date):
- هاتف** (Phone):
- فاكس** (Fax):
- عنوان** (Address):
- الرمز البريدي** (Postal Code):
- مستوى ورد** (Level of Receipt):

Below the form, there is a section for 'أفراد يود ثلاثة يمين الجهة المتناهية!' (Persons who wish to swear three oaths on behalf of the limited liability company!). It lists several names with checkboxes:

أسامب	كامل	أسمن	أساسي	أعمر
أسماير	أبون	أعمر	أبوعلد	
أسلم				

At the bottom, there are two more fields:

- أجل من عاثة وانتهت! (Term of the company):
- تاريخ وقف عن العمل/انتهاء العمالة الاستغناء (Date of cessation of work/termination of employment):

- Natural Person information.

The screenshot shows a form titled 'البيانات العامة' (General Information) with a sub-tab 'شخص طبيعي' (Natural Person). The form contains the following fields:

- البيانات العامة للشخص الطبيعي** (General Information for Natural Person):
 - جنس (Gender):
 - تاريخ الميلاد (Date of Birth):
 - محل الميلاد (Place of Birth):
 - وطنيّة (Nationality):
 - تاريخ انتهاء (Termination Date):
 - تاريخ الإصدار (Issue Date):
 - رقم الوثيقة (Document Number):
 - جهة العمل (Place of Work):
 - الجهة (Authority):

- Legal person information.

المعلومات العامة المعلومات الخاصة بالتمتع الطبيعي المعلومات الخاصة بالتمتع الاستراتيجي الحسابات المصرفية

المعلومات الخاصة بالتمتع الاستراتيجي

رقم السجل التجاري:

تاريخ التسجيل التجاري:

تاريخ التأسيس:

تساقط القانوني:

طبيعة النشاط وفق السجل التجاري:

مصادر عن الأشخاص الطبيعيين الموقوفين عن تمتع الاستراتيجي وإلزام الشركة في الحسابات المشكوك عليها

هل هذا الشخص موقوف؟

الاسم	الطرح الثاني	الطرح الثالث	اسم العائلة	أرضي	الرقم الوطني	الجنسية	الجنس
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

مؤثر الإثارة	مكان الإثارة	تاريخ الإثارة	تاريخ التوكيد	رقم الوثيقة	نوع التوكيد	تاريخ التوكيد	مكان الإصدار
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

جهة العمل	الجنسية	المهنة	الجنسية
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

حي	الشارع	هاتف	فاكس	عنوان	الرمز البريدي	مستوى رتبة
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

- Accounts of suspected persons information.

المعلومات العامة المعلومات الخاصة بالتمتع الطبيعي المعلومات الخاصة بالتمتع الاستراتيجي الحسابات المصرفية

الحسابات المصرفية

رقم الحساب	نوع الحساب	تاريخ فتح الحساب	العملة
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

الرمز	نوع الرمز	اسم التوقيع	اسم الشخص الموقوفين بالتعاقد على الحساب
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

7 - Beneficiary owner information.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "بيانات المالك المضيف" (Beneficiary Owner Information). The window is divided into two main sections. The top section is for personal details, including fields for "اسم المضيف" (Beneficiary Name), "اسم بنك المضيف" (Beneficiary Bank Name), "رقم الحساب لدى البنك" (Beneficiary Account Number), "الجنسية" (Nationality), "الجنس" (Gender), "العنوان" (Address), "البلد" (Country), "البريد الإلكتروني" (Email), "الهاتف" (Phone), and "الفاكس" (Fax). The bottom section is for identification details, including fields for "رقم الترخيص" (License Number), "نوع الترخيص" (License Type), "تاريخ الترخيص" (License Issue Date), "تاريخ انتهاء الترخيص" (License Expiry Date), "رقم الهوية" (ID Number), "تاريخ الميلاد" (Date of Birth), "محل الميلاد" (Place of Birth), "رقم الترخيص" (License Number), "نوع الترخيص" (License Type), "تاريخ الترخيص" (License Issue Date), "تاريخ انتهاء الترخيص" (License Expiry Date), "رقم الهوية" (ID Number), "تاريخ الميلاد" (Date of Birth), "محل الميلاد" (Place of Birth), "رقم الترخيص" (License Number), "نوع الترخيص" (License Type), "تاريخ الترخيص" (License Issue Date), "تاريخ انتهاء الترخيص" (License Expiry Date), "رقم الهوية" (ID Number), "تاريخ الميلاد" (Date of Birth), "محل الميلاد" (Place of Birth).

8 - Search Procedures

The screenshot shows a software window titled "5ARF003 عرض البيانات المشروطة" (5ARF003 Conditional Data Display). The window contains several search criteria fields and buttons. On the left, there are three buttons: "بحث" (Search), "تصفح" (Browse), and "الرجوع الى القائمة" (Return to List). The search criteria include: "رقم العملية المشروطة" (Conditional Operation Number), "رقم النوع المشروطة" (Conditional Type Number), "عنوان العملية المشروطة" (Conditional Operation Address), "الجنسية" (Nationality), "الجنس" (Gender), "تاريخ الانتهاء من" (Completion Date), "تاريخ العملية من" (Operation Date), "تاريخ الترخيص من" (License Issue Date), "تاريخ إلغاء العملية المشروطة من" (Conditional Operation Cancellation Date), and "العمارة" (Building).

9 - Modification of suspicious activity



Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force (MENAFATF)

On the 30th of November 2004, the Governments of 14 Arab countries decided to establish MENAFATF as a FATF Style Regional Body to fight money laundering and terrorist financing. The official name for this body is: “Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force to Fight Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing” (MENAFATF). It was agreed that the headquarter of this body will be in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

MENAFATF Objectives:

The Memorandum of understanding by which the MENAFATF was established includes (6) objectives MENAFATF will work towards achieving them:

- 1 - To adopt and implement the 40 Recommendations of the FATF against ML,
- 2 - To adopt and implement the Special Recommendations of the FATF against TF,
- 3 - To implement the relevant UN treaties and agreements and United Nations Security Council Resolutions dealing with countering ML/TF,
- 4 - To co-operate together to raise compliance with these standards and measures within the MENA Region and to work with other international organizations to raise compliance worldwide;
- 5 - To work together to identify ML/TF issues of a regional nature, to share experiences of these problems and to develop regional solutions for dealing with them; and
- 6 - To build effective arrangements throughout the region to combat effectively ML/TF in accordance with the particular cultural values, constitutional framework and legal systems in the member countries.

MENAFATF founding members:

Founding members of MENAFATF are: Jordan, UAE, Bahrain, Tunisia, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, Lebanon, Egypt, Morocco and Yemen. At foundation, it was agreed to have the following observers: The Republic of France, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America, The International Monetary Fund, The World Bank, The Co-operation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, The Financial Action Task Force, The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and The Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units (Egmont Group).

MENAFATF new members and observers:

In 2005, Iraq and Mauritania joined the MENAFATF as members. In 2006, the plenary meeting made the decision to accept the membership of Sudan. Accordingly the number of member countries became 17. Also, the decision was made to have the Palestinian National Authority and the Kingdom of Spain as observers. In 2007, MENAFATF sixth plenary meeting made the decision to have the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) as observers.

Mutual Evaluation:

The objective of the Mutual Evaluation is to assess existing AML/ CFT regime in every country member by a Team of Assessors expert in the field of AML/ CFT who are required to review and analyze all current Laws and Regulations related to AML/ CFT in the assessed country to define its efficiency and conformity with the international recommendations. The following countries have been evaluated by MENAFATF, World Bank, and IMF:

Country	The date of report discussion
Bahrain:	November 2006.
Syria:	November 2006.
Mauritania:	November 2006.
Tunisia:	April 2007.
Morocco:	November 2007.

FATF Associate Member:

The third FATF plenary meeting in the eighteenth round was held at the headquarters of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris during the period 27-29 June 2007. During the meeting, the application of MENAFATF requesting the «Associate Member» status at the FATF was considered. Such status was granted to the MENAFATF by consensus in appreciation by the FATF members of the tremendous efforts made by MENAFATF members to develop their AML/CFT regimes and in recognition of the effectiveness and seriousness of the measures they are taking in this regard. This accomplishment crowns the strenuous efforts exerted by the MENAFATF since its establishment in November 2004, represented in the Presidency and the Secretariat under the directions and follow-up by member countries.

The obtainment of the «Associate Member» at the FATF by the MENAFATF is a significant accomplishment to its credit, knowing that the number of other FSRBs that hold this status at the FATF is only three, namely MOENYVAL, APG, and GAFISUD,.

Fifth and sixth plenary meetings:

The MENAFATF fifth Plenary Meeting was held at Dead Sea, Jordan on the 2nd and the 3rd of April 2007. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan chaired the said meeting, represented by the Governor of the Central Bank of Jordan, Dr. Umayya Toukan. Dr. Umayya assured the vision of MENAFATF which counts on the importance of state of law, fight financial crime, spread the knowledge to all sectors in member countries, and maintain the credibility of MENAFATF by specific programs to assist member countries carry out the international recommendations to fight ML/TF.

Most important results of the meeting:

- Adoption of the 2006 Annual Report.
- Forming two committees on Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions (DNFBPs) and Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs).
- Adoption of electronic mail as a decision-making mechanism in some cases.
- Adoption of the Mutual Evaluation Report of Tunisia, prepared by the World Bank.

The next MENAFATF Plenary held in Damascus in November 2007, also under the chairmanship of Dr. Umayya Toukan, the Governor of the Central Bank of Jordan. The most important results of this meeting were:

- The adoption of MENAFATF work plan for 2008.
- The adoption of MENAFATF budget for 2008.
- The adoption of Morocco mutual evaluation report.
- The approval of granting the Asia/Pacific Group the status of observer.

Headquarters agreement:

In the premises of Bahraini Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on December 11, 2007, the permanent headquarters agreement was signed between: Shekh Khaled bin Ahmed bin Mohammed Aal Khalifeh on behalf of the government of Bahrain Kingdom and Dr. Umayya Toukan, Governor of Central Bank of Jordan on behalf of MENAFATF as the chairman of MENAFATF.

The agreement includes facilitations from the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain to MENAFATF secretariat to function and freely deal with the various parties. This agreement is considered a big step to cooperate between MENAFATF member countries and follow up their efforts to fight all kinds of financial crime and protect their economies from ML/TF.

Seminars and conferences:

Organizing seminars, conferences and workshops to fight ML/TF is a high priority to MENAFATF. MENAFATF also present as a participant in related international events which include those organized by FATF and Egmont Group.