

То	<ul> <li>: Regulated Entities <ul> <li>i. Cyprus Investment Firms ('CIFs')</li> <li>ii. Administrative Service Providers ('ASPs')</li> <li>iii. Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities ('UCITS')</li> <li>iv. UCITS Management Companies ('UCITS MC')</li> <li>v. Alternative Investment Fund Managers ('AIFMs')</li> <li>vi. Alternative Investment Funds ('AIFs')</li> <li>vii. Alternative Investment Funds with a Limited Number of Persons ('AIFLNPs')</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
From	: Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission
Date	: 05 July 2017
Circular No	: C 219
Subject	: ESAs Guidelines on anti-money laundering and countering the financing terrorism – 'The Risk Factors Guidelines'

The Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission ('CySEC') wishes with this Circular to inform the Regulated Entities of the following:

- The Joint Committee of the three European Supervisory Authorities (EBA, EIOPA and ESMA 'ESAs') published on the 26<sup>th</sup> of June 2017 its final guidelines on anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) (the "guidelines"). These guidelines are based on mandates in Articles 17 and 18(4) of Directive (EU) 2015/849 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing.
- 2. The guidelines promote a common understanding of the risk-based approach to AML/CFT and set out how it should be applied. These guidelines are part of the ESAs' wider work on fostering a consistent and effective approach to AML/CFT by both credit and financial institutions, and AML/CFT supervisors. The guidelines provide credit and financial institutions with the tools they need to make informed, risk-based decisions on the effective management of individual business relationships and occasional transactions for AML/CFT purposes.
- 3. They provide guidance on the factors credit and financial institutions should consider when assessing the money laundering and terrorist financing risk (ML/TF) associated with a business relationship or occasional transaction. In addition, they set out how credit and

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financial institutions can adjust the extent of their customer due diligence measures to mitigate the ML/TF risk they have identified.

- 4. Competent authorities will use these guidelines when assessing whether the ML/TF risk assessment and management systems and controls of EU credit and financial institutions are adequate.
- 5. These guidelines are essential to the European Union's fight against ML/TF. They set clear, regulatory expectations of the way credit and financial institutions should discharge important AML/CFT obligations and pave the way for a more effective and proportionate European AML/CFT regime that is consistent with international best practice and guidance. Consequently, the ESAs will keep these guidelines under review and update them as appropriate. A first update is foreseen once amendments to Directive (EU) 2015/849 have been agreed.
- 6. The CySEC urges the Regulated Entities to take duly account and read ESAs Risk Factors Guidelines, by clicking on the link below:

https://www.eba.europa.eu/documents/10180/1890686/Final+Guidelines+on+Risk+Factor s+%28JC+2017+37%29.pdf

7. These Guidelines will apply by 26 June 2018.

Sincerely,

Demetra Kalogerou Chairwoman of the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission