



**LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**  
**PEACE INDEPENDENCE DEMOCRACY UNITY PROSPERITY**

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**President's Office**

**No. 375/PO**

Vientiane Capital, dated 21 September 2022

**DECREE**

**on Approval and Promulgation regarding to the Strategy on Anti-Money Laundering and Countering of Financing Terrorism (AML/CFT) of the Lao PDR in the Period of 10 Years (2021-2030) and Vision to 2035**

- Pursuant to the Law on the Government No. 03/NA, dated 16 November 2021;
- Pursuant to Decree on Implementation and Operations of Bank of the Lao PDR, No. 679/ Gov, dated 22 December 2021;
- Pursuant to resolution on the ordinary meeting of Government on August 2022 (24-25 August 2022) No 09/Gov, Dated 29 August 2022;
- Pursuant to Proposal of the Bank of the Lao PDR No. 68/BOL, dated 2 September 2022.

**The President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Decrees That:**

**Article 1:** Approval and promulgation the Strategy on Anti-Money Laundering and Countering of Financing Terrorism (AML/CFT) of the Lao PDR in the Period of 10 Years (2021-2030) and Vision to 2035 is hereby promulgated.

**Article 2:** Assigned to Bank of Lao PDR to act and co-operate with Ministries, Relevant sectors to discuss disseminate, expand and implementation with this Decree to be effective as well as report the implementation to the government periodically.

**Article 3:** Ministries, State Organizations, central, local and other relevant Organizations to be acknowledged and to implement this Decree strictly.

**Article 4:** This Decree is effective from its date of signature President of the Lao PDR

**President**

(Seal and Signature)

Phankham VIPHAVANH

Steering Committee for Strategy on Anti-Money Laundering and Countering of Financing Terrorism (AML/CFT) of the Lao PDR in the Period of 10 Years (2021-2030) and Vision to 2035

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Mr. Khamphanh BOUNPHAKHOM	Vice President of Supreme People's Court;
Ms. Vathana DALALOY	Vice Governor of the Bank of the Lao PDR;
Mr. Manothong VONGXAY	Deputy Minister of Industry and Commerce;
Ms. Phengsy Phengmuong	Director General of Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office, Bank of the Lao PDR.

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Dr. Sompadith Vorachith, Deputy Director General of Commercial Bank Management, Bank of the Lao PDR, as Deputy Head of Committee;

Lieutenant Colonel Dr. Phanxay Thammassith, Deputy Director General of Economic Department, General Department of Police, Ministry of Public Security, as Member;

Mr. Muavixay Pali, Deputy Director of Import-Export Department, Ministry of Industry and Commerce as Member;

Mr. Khy Simuang, Assistant to Judge - Secretary of Vice President in charge of criminal case as member;

Ms Duangphachanh Konmixay, Head of Division of Import-Export, Ministry of Industry and Commerce as Member;

Mr. Colonel Seuth Thammavong, Deputy Head of Division under the Department of Investigation, General Department of Police, Ministry of Public Security as Member;

Mr. Vikone Alounsaphai, Technical Staff in charge of monitoring criminal case, People's Supreme Prosecutor's Organization, as a Member;

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## **Preface**

To effectively fulfill the role and responsibilities of the National Coordination Committee for AML / CFT (NCC) in managing the macro-policy on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism, stabilize the economic and financial system, bring peace to society, comply with laws and regulations, and increase international cooperation, it is in line with the FATF standards and builds credibility in the international arena and attracts foreign investment contributing to the socio-economic development of Lao PDR, achieving the Party's guidelines and state policies from time to time, the NCC has researched and developed this strategic plan as a basis for the implementation on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism based on their own responsibility with strengths, able to implement international standards in line with the socio-economic development of Lao PDR in terms of international integration.

This strategy summarizes the situation regarding the anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism for 2011-2020, assess the next situation and determine the direction, objectives and strategy on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-financing of Terrorism over 10 years (2021-2030) and the vision to 2035, focusing on five strategies:

1) Legislative standards, 2) Mechanisms for the implementation of anti-money laundering and counter- financing of terrorism, 3) Supervision, 4) Money laundering proceedings, financing for terrorism and the proliferation and 5) International cooperation, and also set a focus work plan for 2021-2025.

The structure of this strategy is divided into three parts:

Part I Outstanding Performance on Situation of Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing Terrorism over the past 10 years (2011-2020);

Part II Strategies on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism for the next 10 Years (2021-2030) and Vision to 2035;

Part III Implementation policies, mechanisms and measures.

It is hoped that this strategic plan will be an important reference for each sectors in the implementation of its detailed work plan to ensure the most effective and efficient implementation.

On behalf of the NCC, I would like to thanks all the responsible authorities for their attention to provide information, cooperated research and create this strategic plan and be successful.

**Chairman of the National Coordination  
Committee for  
Anti-Money Laundering and  
Counter-Financing of Terrorism**

## Terminology

Money laundering is a conversion, use, movement, exchange, acquisition, possession, and genuine ownership transfer of funds or other properties by a natural person, legal person or an organization that knows, knew or suspects that such funds or properties are derived from the predicate offences to conceal or disguise their characteristics, origin, and location in order to make such funds or properties legitimate;

The financing of terrorism is an intentional act both directly and indirectly by a natural person, legal person or an organisation that attempts to give, consolidate and mobilize funds or properties, legally or illegally, wholly or partially, to finance terrorism or terrorist or activities linked to a specific terrorism act regardless such funds or properties are used to finance the actual action;

The anti-money laundering is an action of natural persons, legal persons and organisations with direct duties on knowing your customers, combating, preventing, curbing, and eliminating money laundering as defined in article 2 of this law, in which the offence is a threat to the national security, and causes damages to the national socio-economic foundation;

The counter-financing of terrorism is an action of natural persons, legal persons and organisations with direct duties on knowing your customers, combating, preventing, curbing, and eliminating the financing of terrorism as defined in article 3 of this law, in which the offence is a threat to the economic system and the national political regime;

Financial Task Action Force (FATF) is Inter-governmental organization) established by Group G-7 in 1989 which has the role of standardizing and promoting the implementation of effective legal, regulatory and operational measures to combat money laundering and terrorism financing and other threats to stabilize the global financial system.

The Asia-Pacific Group (APG), to combat money laundering, was established as a sub-body of the International Anti-Money Laundering Organization or call (FATF Style Regional Body “FSRB”) in 1997, one of eight sub-groups under the International Anti-Money Laundering Organization.

Grey list refers to countries that have made no progress in tackling the fight against money laundering and counter-terrorism financing, but the government is still politically focused on the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism;

National Coordination Committee for Anti Money Laundering and Countering of Financing Terrorism abbreviated “NCC” is an organization which is under the Government’s direction, The NCC acts as secretariat for the Government, administration and supervisions over Anti Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism;

Anti-Money Laundering Unit, under the direct supervision and guidance of the Board of Governor of the Bank of the Lao PDR, acts as the Secretariat to the Board of Governor of the Bank of the Lao PDR in implementing the Prime Minister's Decree on Anti-Money Laundering;

Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office or “AMLIO” is an organization under direct supervision-leadership of National Coordination Committee for Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism (NCC), and under ideological and political supervision leadership of and receiving budget from the Bank of Lao PDR;

National Risk Assessment on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism is one of the first of 40 international anti-money laundering organization guidelines;

Reporting entities are legal persons and organizations which have the obligation to report information or suspicious activities of being money laundering and financing of terrorism to the Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office (herein after called “AMLIO”) which consists of financial institutions and DNFBPs;

AML Working Group is a technical coordination mechanism for implementation of the Law on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism, No: 50/NA, dated 21 July 2014 and the action plan which relate to Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing



of Terrorism by report to the National Coordination Committee on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism (NCC) in each period.

Financial Intelligence consultation group means the regional financial Intelligence consultation group in Southeast Asia, New Zealand and Australia.

Suspicious transactions shall mean transactions that do not conform with the profile, occupation, and reality status of customers;

Cash Transactions Report are cash transaction which values to or exceeding 100.000.000 kip (one hundred million kip).

Passengers with cash, precious metals, and BNIs with a value of 100,000,000 (one hundred million) kip or more entering/exiting the Lao PDR must declare these items to a customs official at the boundary post with a Customs Declaration Form issued by the Ministry of Finance.

Financial Intelligence Report or “FIR” means the report has been analyzed by AMLIO, couple with the intelligence from the related sectors indicating the suspicious of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism.

The Court Registry in the Lao PDR is a state organization under the Ministry of Justice, with the role of certifying contracts or other documents under the supervision of the Minister of Justice as stipulated in Law No. 11/NPC, dated November 26, 2009, which is different from foreign countries that allow documents to operate, establish offices;

Market Entry means the procedure of business license which defines the principle of inspection on beneficial ownership.

Manual on BO’s Information Verification Pre and Post Insurance Licensing sets the references for supervisory of the background screening of Shareholders including the beneficial owner, executive and capital source to consider anonymously, oriented, clarification, correctness and consistency with the law and regulations defined.

On-Site Inspection Manual means specific manual to define the preparation procedures for On-Site Inspection on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Law.

The decision of the implementation of AML/CFT means the specific guidance for RE for implementing an obligation on AML/CFT;

Predicate offences shall mean all criminal offences which are the causes of money laundering including offences committed outside the territory of the Lao PDR that incurs proceeds of predicate offences. These include frauds, robbery or theft, murder and battery, kidnap, detention and hostage taking, trading of illegal properties, currency counterfeiting including cheque counterfeiting, or use of counterfeited currency or cheque or bond, document forgery or use of forged documents infringement of intellectual property rights, corruption including a taking and giving bribery, adult and child prostitution, human trafficking, people smuggling, production and trafficking of narcotics, trading of war arms or explosives, participation in an organized criminal group and racketeering, terrorism including financing of terrorism, environmental crime, tax crimes, insider trading and market manipulation, violation of customs and tax regulations, extortion, piracy, and others;

Result of Predicate Offense means funds or properties are derived from the predicate offenses, properties are some or all converted to other properties including the benefit from investment;

Terrorist shall mean a natural person, a group of people, an organisation or a terrorist organisation that commit an act as defined in article 7 of law on AML/CFT;

Terrorist organisation shall mean any group of terrorists having an intention, attempting to commit, participating in, in accomplice of crime, organising, leading an act of terrorism directly or indirectly as defined in Article 7 of law on AML/CFT;

Funds shall mean tangible and intangible funds or properties, movable or immovable assets and all financial documents or bearer negotiable instruments of all forms either in electronic or digital format, and certificates of ownership, or benefits from such funds or properties;

Bearer negotiable instruments shall mean bank cheques, traveler’s cheques, money orders, bonds, bank drafts and others;

Financed funds shall mean funds or properties which natural persons, legal persons or organisations supply or use in the acts of terrorism;

Financial institutions shall mean commercial banks, micro-finance institutes, all forms of credit lending companies, pawnshops, leasing companies, money transfer service companies, currency exchange shops, insurance companies, securities companies, asset management companies, among others;

Designated non-financial businesses and professions (herein after called “DNFBPs”) shall mean companies or agents that provide and manage financial payment tools, real estate trading agencies, valuable material and antique trading business, a bar association or a legal firm, notary public, external auditing firms, casinos or others;

Transactions shall mean conducting an activity concerning account opening, depositing, withdrawal, transfer of money, currency exchange, trading of precious metals, goods or other services;

Beneficiary shall mean natural person(s) who ultimately benefits from a business operation, activity or transaction;

Non-profit organisations shall mean legal persons or organisations that carry out main activities for the causes of charity, religions, culture, education, environment, public health, sports-physical education, humanitarian and social welfares, vocational benefit promotion, without seeking profits in returns;

Wire transfer shall mean the transaction on behalf of a natural person, legal person or organisation via a financial institution by a mean of electronic transfer, which enable a beneficiary to receive the transferred amount at another financial institution;

Resolution of the UN Security Council shall mean a resolution on a designated name list of natural persons, groups of people, legal persons and organizations relating to an international terrorism as defined in Section VII of such resolution;

Customer shall mean natural persons, legal persons or organizations that use the services of the reporting entities.

Environmental crime shall mean an offence that causes severe damage to the environment such illegal trading of protected wildlife and aquatic animals, unlawful extraction of natural resources, illegal logging, destruction of crops, illegal poaching, and illegal fishing.

## **Abbreviations**

AML/CFT	Anti-Money Laundering/Counter-Financing of Terrorism
APG	Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering
BLO	Border Liaison Office
BO	Beneficial Ownership
CDD	Customer Due Diligence
CO	Compliance Officer
CTR	Cash Transaction Report
CBR	Cross Border Report
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FICG	Financial Intelligence Consultative Group
FIR	Financial Intelligence Report
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
KYC	Know Your Customer
ILSTA	Institute for Legal Support and Technical Assistance
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ME	Mutual Evaluation
ML	Money Laundering
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NRA	National Risk Assessment on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing
PF	Proliferation Financing
RBA	Risk-Based Approach
STR	Suspicious Transaction Report
TF	Terrorist Financing
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WCO	World Custom Organization

## **Part I Outstanding Performance on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism over the past 10 years (2011-2020).**

In the period of socio-economic development, the production base of a country is continuously growing in terms of size, technical-scientific and technological level, and there is also the growth of exchange of goods and services, division of social work and many aspects of cooperation at the level of a country as well as at the international level. On the other hand, we are also facing with money laundering it is estimated that the volume of money laundering each year is at 3-5% of the total world product, calculated as 2.17-3.61 trillion US dollars<sup>1</sup>. During the 2000s, criminal activity posed a risk to money laundering and financing of terrorism in the increasingly violent power countries. The problem of money laundering has become an international problem. Some countries can be a source or conduit of money laundering and financing of terrorism. The international community has considered it a serious crime and the laws of all countries in the world have considered money laundering and financing of terrorism as a criminal offense. It has a negative impact on the role and reputation of the country accused of being a source of money laundering, which were the reason of all countries need to focus on increasing the implementation on combating money laundering and financing terrorism by taking relevant international conventions that its country is a party to implement into its domestic legislation. After the terrorist incident on September 11, 2001 in the United States (Flash Building) has increased the intensity in the global scope. compels Financial Action Task Force<sup>1</sup> (“FATF”) to strictly improve standards of anti-money laundering and counter- financing of terrorism (from 40+9 recommendations to be the new 40 recommendations) for countries should compliance with the FATF recommendation set out and gives an assessment mechanism of AML/CFT regime is to the mutual evaluation for each country.

In addition to the above-mentioned external environment, the internal socio-economic situation of Lao PDR also has many social negative phenomena, such as Cash utilization rates in the economy system remain high, there is a lot of illegal trade, fraud, embezzlement, drug trafficking, human trafficking, etc., these are all issues that are risk factors for money laundering and financing of terrorism. In addition, Lao PDR does not yet have internationally standardized protection measures in socio-economic management, such as: legislation that is the basis for the implementation of anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism is not yet firm and complete, as well as establishment of an organization centered on the management, planning and monitoring of the implementation of anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism and others.

Based on the above-mentioned domestic and international situation, the Government of the Lao PDR, Legislature V recognizes the importance and necessity of anti-money laundering and counter- financing of terrorism, and therefore assigns the Bank of the Lao PDR in charge of anti-money laundering activities to address the implementation of international standards, to create peace and social security in order to meet the conditions of international integration, and to build the credibility of Lao PDR in the international arena in order to attract foreign investment and contribute to socio-economic development.

### **1. Achievements on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism in 10 years (2011-2020)**

Lao PDR became a member of Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering “APG”<sup>2</sup> in 2007, Lao PDR must implement its obligations on behalf of its member states, in particular the

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<sup>1</sup> Source: Asian Development Bank (ADB) Law and Policy Reform Brief No.1 April: Countering Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism Implementing ADB’s Policy.

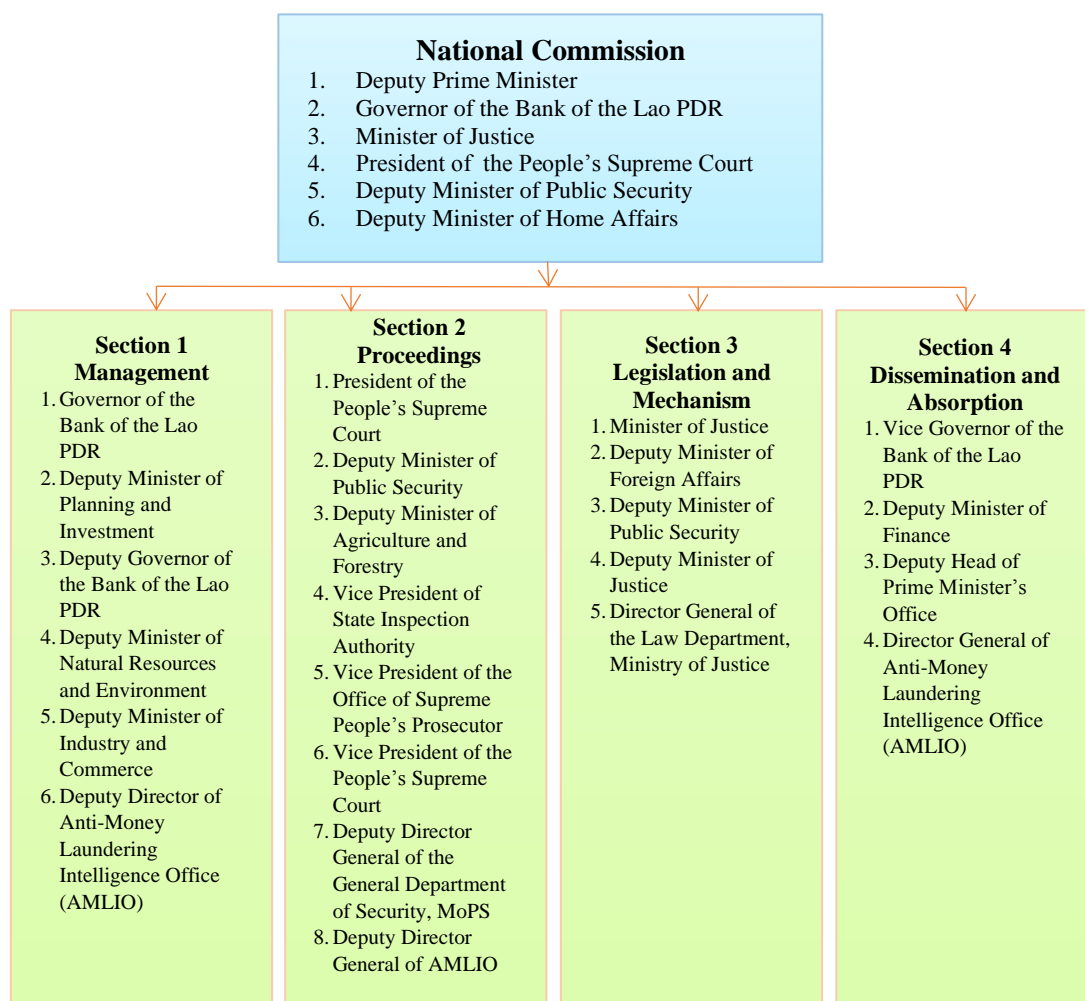
comprehensive assessment of anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism in 2010 in accordance with the standards of International Anti-Money Laundering Agency, The results show that Lao PDR cannot reach some standards such as: basic legislation, there is no implementation mechanism, so Lao PDR is included in the international monitoring list (gray list) for the period 2013-2016. As a result, the economy and financial transactions are limited, confidence in the international political and economic arena is declining, and foreign investment is not conducive to economic development. In light of this, the Government of Lao PDR has focused on guiding all sectors to build the necessary infrastructure to support and address the implementation of anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism. Among them, the National Committee for Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism (NCC) was established, and the Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Unit (AMLIU) was improved and upgraded to the Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office (AMLIO).

Completed the creation and adoption of more than 22 legislations, established 30 mechanisms of cooperation through the Memorandum of Understanding “MOU” domestically and internationally, all of which laid the foundation and addressed the international standard of the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism, as a result, Lao PDR was removed from the international monitoring list in April 2017.

In 2017-2018 Lao PDR conducted National Risk Assessment on ML/TF “NRA” to identify, understand, and address potential risks from the results of the assessment, aiming to ensure that the Lao PDR's ongoing anti-money laundering and counter- financing of terrorism activities effectively meet international standards and comply with Lao PDR international conformity criteria.

To support a comprehensive assessment of the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism for the Second round (2020-2022), the government has set up a ad-hoc committee to in charge of the assessment on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism work under the direct supervision of the Deputy Prime Minister.

**Figure 1: Structure of Taskforce Committee to assess the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism for the II phase of the Lao PDR**



Through the implementation of the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism so far, the achievements, pending issues and lessons learned can be summarized as follows:

### 1.1. Legislative Work

Establishment and improvement of legislation is considered as an important, central and principled basis for the relevant authorities and organizations to implement in practice and as a necessary condition for international protection in each period, where the legislation related to the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism of the Lao PDR in the period 2006-2014, there are only 4 copies, for example: Criminal Law (Revised) No. 12 / NA, dated 09 November 2005, Decree on Anti-Money Laundering No. 55 / PM, dated 27 March 2006, and there are still a number of sub-decree legislations which can only partially fulfill the international obligations of Lao PDR. Among them, the Anti-Money Laundering Decree was amended to include the Law on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism No. 50/NA, dated 21 July 2014. Since 2014, Lao PDR has been able to create and improve specific legislation on support and as a basis for clear and uniform implementation of actual work which contains provisions that are in line with policy guidelines, the Constitution, laws, socio-economic realities, and in line with international standards, conventions and agreements on the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism to which Lao PDR is a party.

The legislation defines the scope of rights and responsibilities of the relevant public and private organizations, with plans and procedures in place for the formulation and revision of legislation, ensuring transparency, and openness, coordination with relevant sectors, enhancing democracy and broad search for opinions, ensuring national, scientific and mass character. At the same time, national coordination mechanisms have been established in accordance with legislation at both the national and central levels.

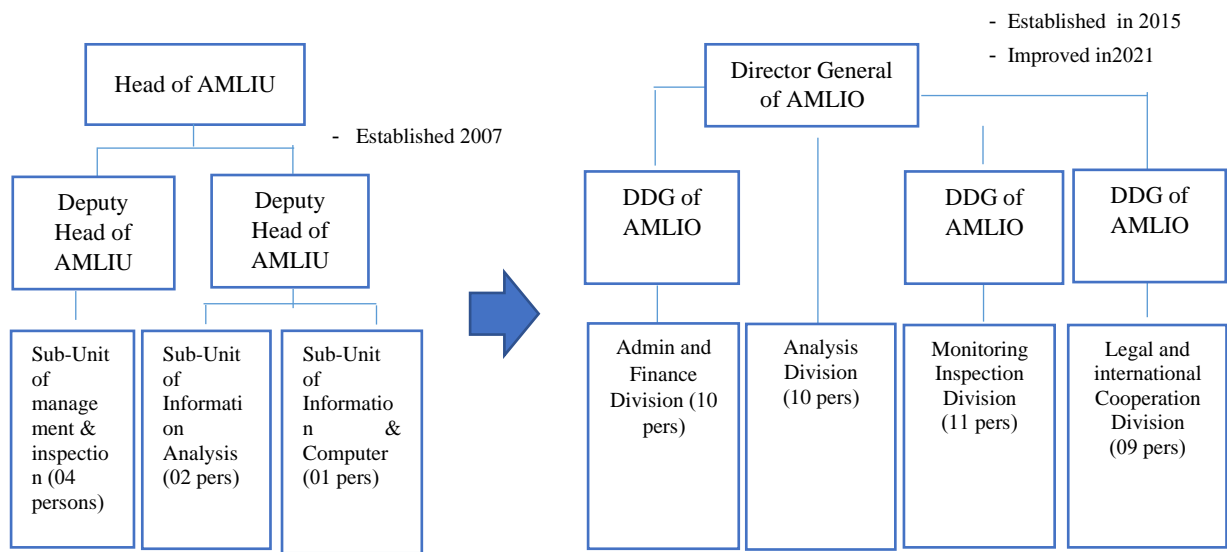
To date, Lao PDR has issued 39 of legislation on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism. There are 03 laws, 02 decrees, 18 decisions, 03 orders, 04 instructions, 01 regulation, 04 manuals (Appendix 2) and more than 247 legislations used for the work. This can meet the international conditions and resolve the outstanding issues of Lao PDR, helping the relevant authorities to understand and implement their roles more effectively.

In addition, it has been widely disseminated at both central and local levels in the public and private sectors with in-depth content and a variety of related public and private forms. More than 150 workshops with more than 3,000 participants.

## **1.2. Creation and Improvement on the Implementation of the mechanism on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism**

Establishing and improving the implementation mechanism for the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism is always an important task for the Party and Government. In 2004, under an assignment from the Government, the Bank of the Lao PDR was responsible for conducting research and establishing an ad-hoc committee to be responsible for the work on anti-money laundering in accordance with Decision No. 300/ BOL, dated 01 November 2004, by designating the relevant internal departments (Department of Commercial Bank Supervision, Department of Internal Audit, Department of Monetary Policy, Department of Banking Operation and Department of Administration) related to the supervision, monitoring and inspection of responsible for reporting entities on financial transactions, both domestic and foreign, to be responsible for the work on anti-money laundering. Through a period of the implementation, it is seen that the scope of implementation of anti-money laundering activities is still limited within the scope of the bank, where the actual work is the obligations and responsibilities of all section and is related to many areas. Therefore, in 2006 the Prime Minister of the Lao PDR issued a decree on Anti-Money Laundering, No. 55/PM, dated 27 March 2006 to define the implementation of Anti-Money Laundering of the Lao PDR, at the same time, to materialize and implement the Decree, the Governor of the Bank of the Lao PDR established Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Unit (AMLIU) in accordance with the Decision, No. 229/BOL, dated 14 May 2007 and improved Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office (AMLIO) in accordance with the Decision, No.08/NCC, dated 18 May 2015, whose roles were to act as a Secretariat to the Board of Governor of the Bank of the Lao PDR to be responsible for collecting data, analyzing and reporting suspicious information on domestic and foreign money laundering in order to ensure that the competent organizations have the authorization to prosecute in accordance with the laws, with the aim to prevent and combat money laundering and implement Lao PDR's international obligations to implement the 40 + 9 recommendation standard of FATF.

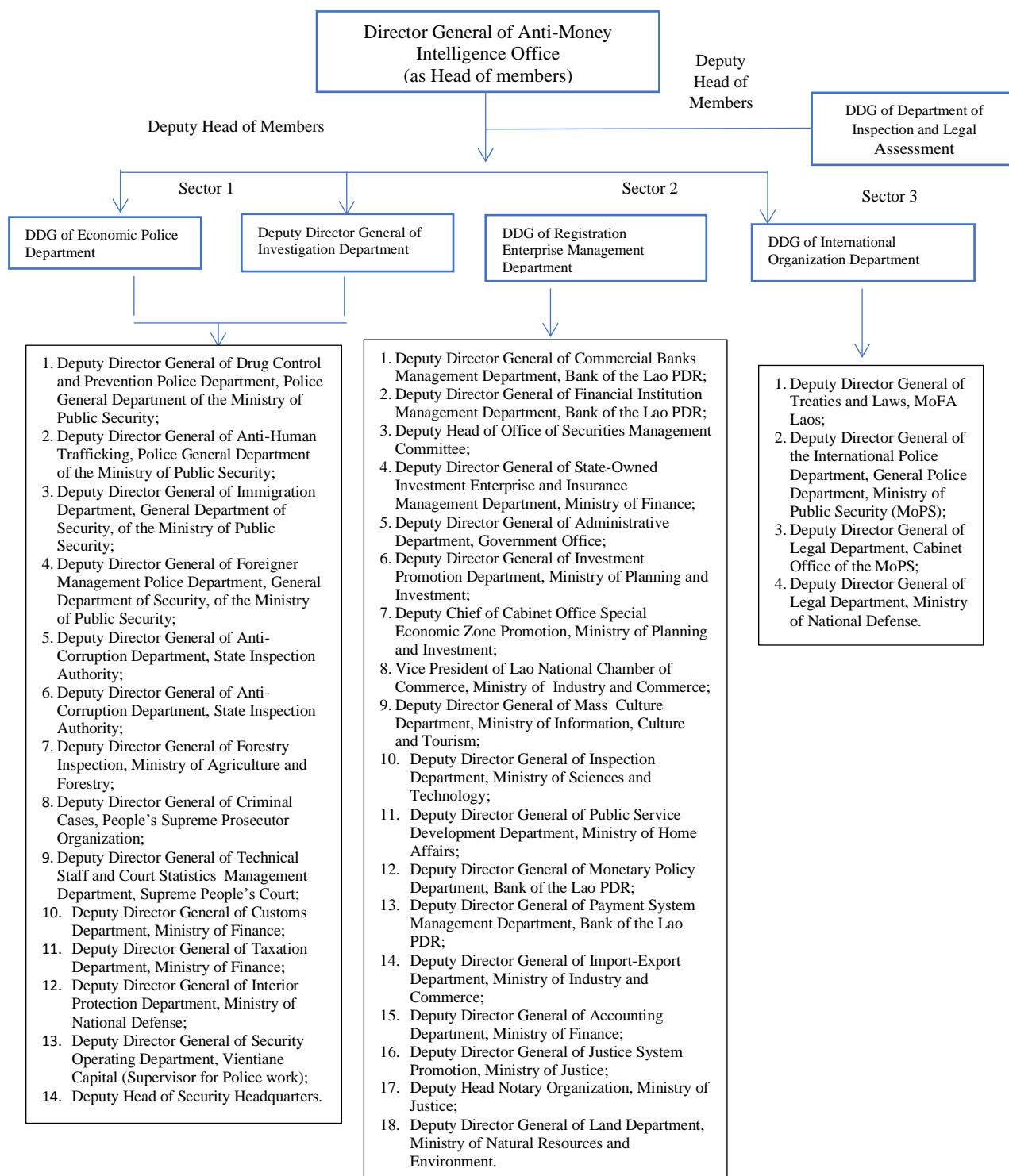
**Figure 2: Structure of the Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Unit (AMLIU) and the Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office (AMLIO)**



And expand the network to implement anti-money laundering activities in accordance with the Decision on the Anti-Money Laundering Working Committee of the Governor of the Bank of the Lao PDR No. 204 / BOL, dated 27 March 2008, covering representatives from 12 ministries and relevant sectors and has expanded the framework for cooperation as a AML Working Group in 2019 from 12 ministries to 15 ministries and equivalent organizations (Bank of the Lao PDR, People’s Supreme Court, Prosecution, Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Public Security, Prime Minister’s Office, State Inspection Authority, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Planning and Investment, Ministry of Information and Culture, Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Natural and Environment) to be involved in the implementation of anti-money laundering, making anti-money laundering more understandable and implemented at a higher level.



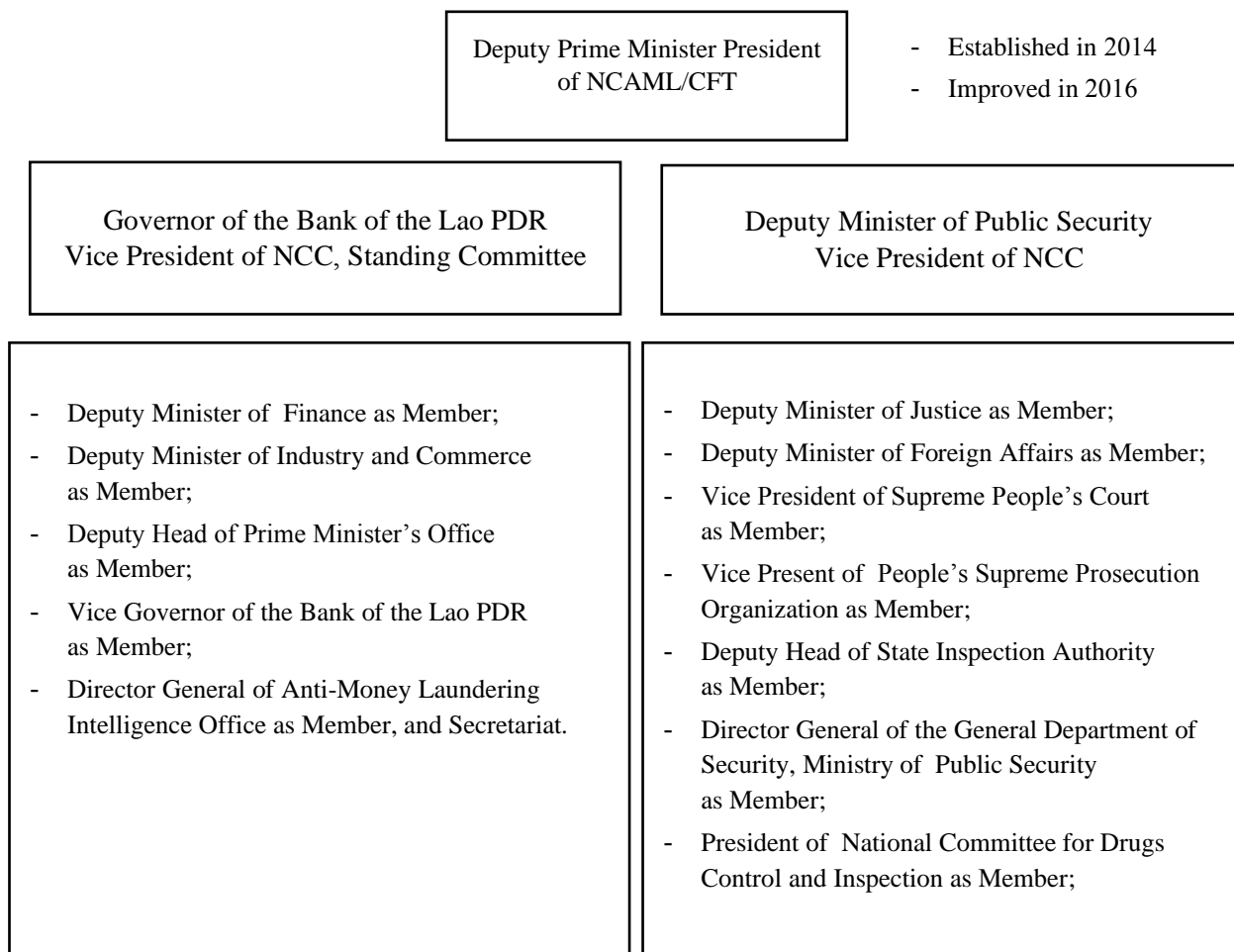
**Figure 3: Technical team to coordinate anti-money laundering work**



However, in 2010, Lao PDR was assessed for implementing follow the international standards and the Asia-Pacific Group member countries' obligations to combat money laundering, and the results of the assessment indicated that Lao PDR was not yet able to implement anti-money laundering activities in accordance with international standards (Grey list) in 2013-2016, During this period, Lao PDR was listed as a country to watch in financial transactions as well as a risk or as a target through the money laundering of transnational criminals, which had a direct impact on the development of the national economic system, In particular, the financial and monetary sector and the role of the country, both economically and politically.

From this situation, combined with the attention and leadership of the Party and Government of the Lao PDR, the Government established NCC in 2014 with the Deputy Prime Minister as the Chairman and the Board 15 people from 11 ministries / equivalent organizations to manage macro-anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism, in 2016 the NCC AML /CFT's rights and responsibilities to be independent were improved and the coordination with relevant sectors became more systematic and streamlined.

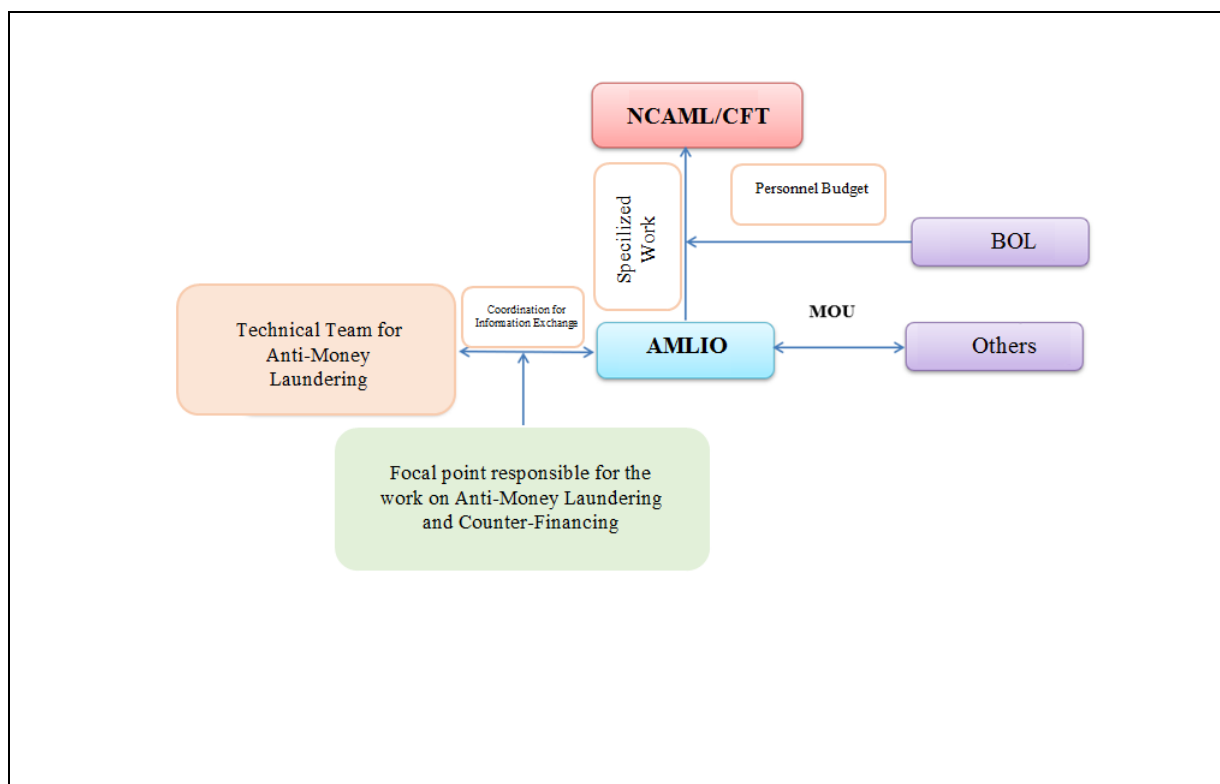
**Figure 4: Structure of the National Coordination Committee for Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism**



Under the guidance of the National Coordination Committee for Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism in the period focused on addressing 03 main issues:

- 1) Create and improve 28 pieces of legislation to support the implementation of anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism (01 criminal code, 01 law, 01 decree, 03 orders, 01 rules, 17 decisions and 04 instructions);
- 2) Ensure effective coordination between relevant sectors in the form of existing coordination mechanisms from central to local levels and 15 forms of cooperation through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with 15 issues.

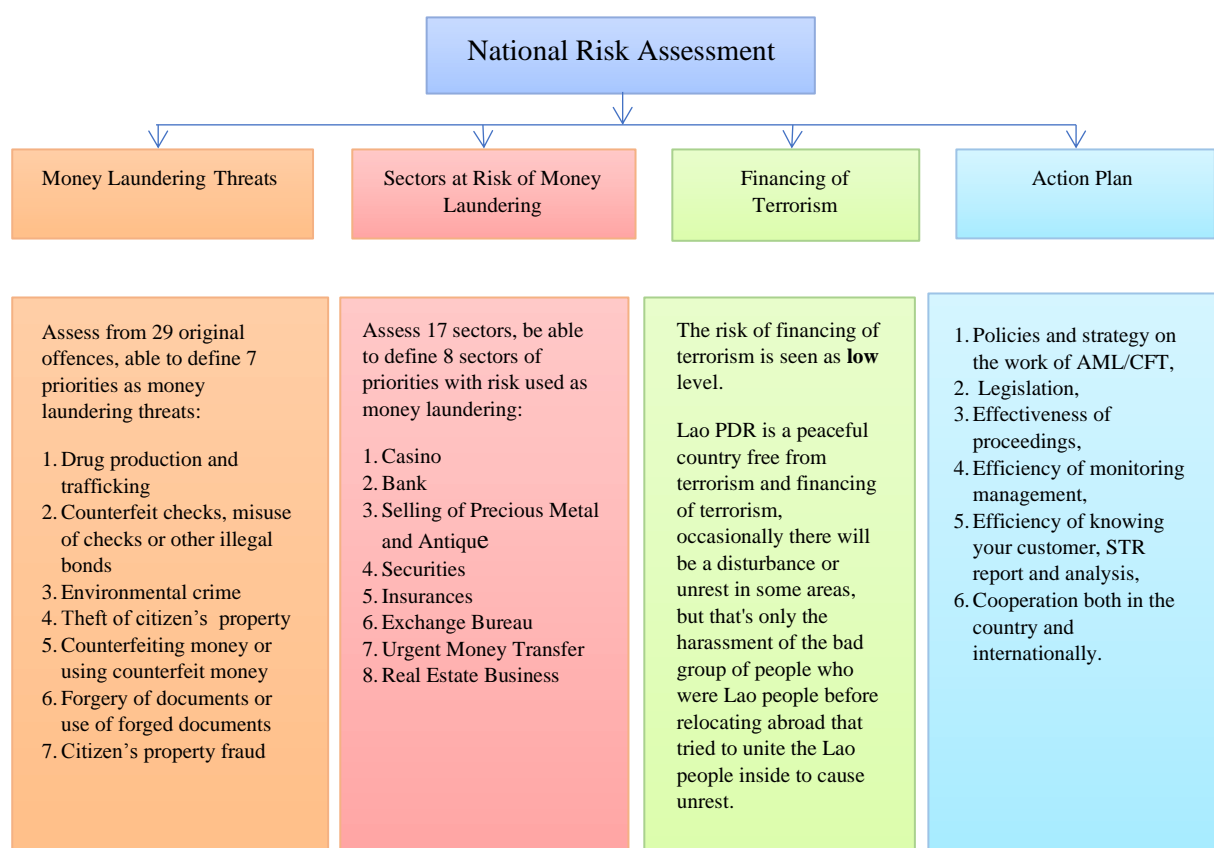
**Figure 5: Implementation Mechanism of the Work on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism**



3) Establish a mechanism for cooperation with foreign countries through the signing of 14 Memoranda of Understanding, strengthen close cooperation with the Foreign Financial Intelligence Unit, especially the strategic allies (Vietnam, China) and ASEAN countries, to pay attention in order to fulfill its obligations as a member of the Asia-Pacific Group on Anti-Money Laundering and cooperation with Financial Intelligence Consultative Group (FICG), Other international organizations that implement on anti-money laundering and counter- financing of terrorism.

Based on the establishment and improvement of the above-mentioned implementation mechanism, Lao PDR has resolved many outstanding issues, leading the International Anti-Money Laundering Organization to remove Lao PDR from the gray list in June 2017. To further strengthen the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism, the Government of Lao PDR has issued Notification No. 477 / PMO, dated 24 March 2017 to conduct a National Risk Assessment of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing, and appointed ad-hoc committee to carry out the assessment with 131 persons from 13 relevant ministries, chaired by the Deputy Minister of Public Security. Through the assessment, it is possible to identify threat, vulnerabilities in money laundering protecting measures, potential priorities that could be exploited for money laundering, the risk of financing for terrorism, and develop action plans to address the gaps in the assessment (as shown in Figure 6).

**Figure 6: Results of National Risk Assessment of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing in Lao PDR in 2017-2018**



Source: National Risk Assessment Report on Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing of the Lao PDR in 2017-2018

The results of this assessment provided the basis for the Task Force to be responsible for the overall assessment of anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism in Lao PDR for the II phase (as in Figure 4) in order to address weaknesses and pending issues in the national risk assessment results in accordance with 40 recommendations (legislation and implementation mechanisms) and 11 aspects of effectiveness, ensuring that Lao PDR does not fall under the international monitoring process (Appendix 2).

Through the implementation of the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism as mentioned above, Lao PDR has been able to provide statistics showing the effectiveness of the implementation of relevant legislation as well as the coordination of cooperation through the following mechanisms:

### 1. Suspicious Transaction Reporting:

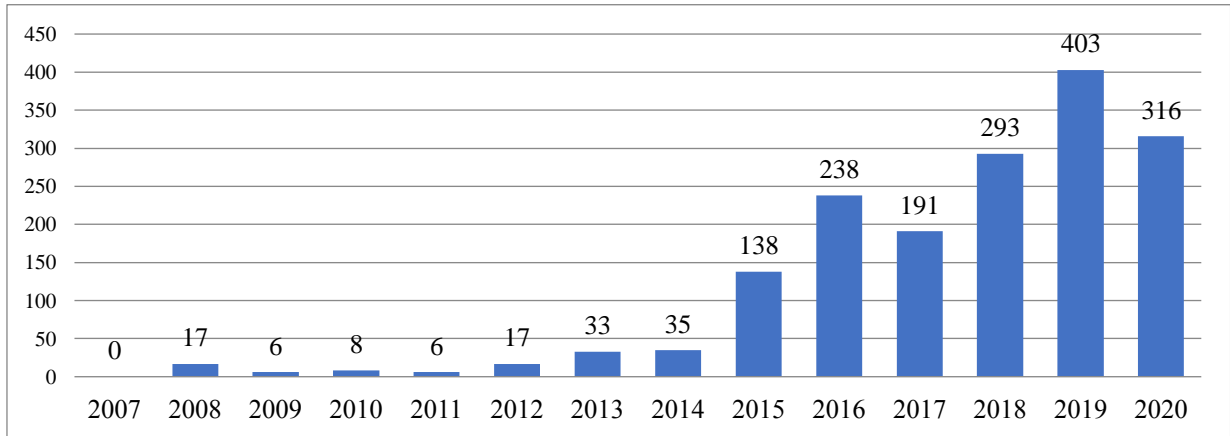
Suspicious Transaction Reporting from the reporting Entities based on their obligations to the Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office tended to increase during 2012-2020 due to:

1) Legislation related to the implementation of the obligations of the reporting entities created and updated and enforced in each period;

2) Reporting Entities have been disseminated, encouraged and understood in order to fulfill their obligations in carrying out the actual work. In the event of transactions involving

suspected indicators must be reported to the Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office immediately.

**Figure 7: Suspicious Transaction Reporting statistics (STR) in 2007-2020**



Source: Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office, 2021

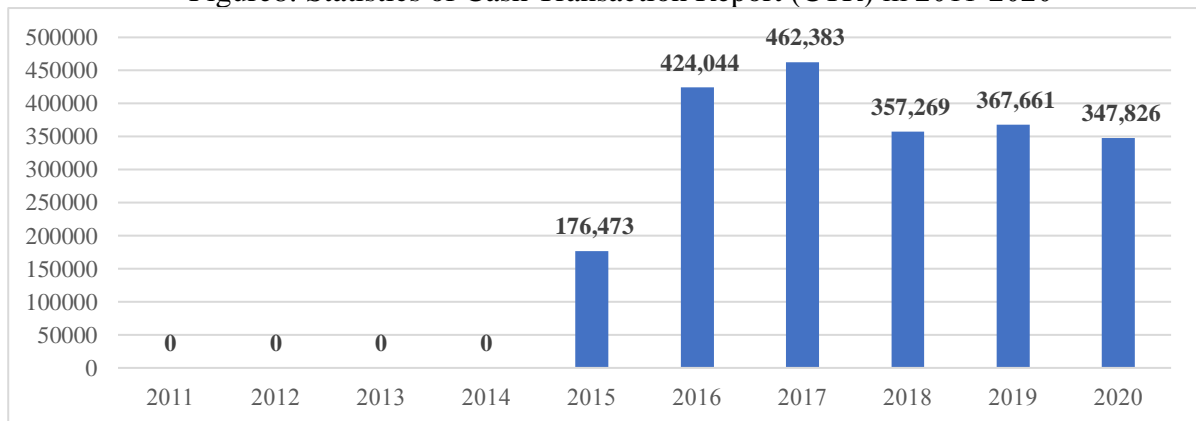
## 2. Cash Transaction Report:

The Cash Transaction Report from reporting entities based on their obligations to Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office is likely to increase during the period 2015-2020 due to:

1) Legislation related to the performance of obligations of the reporting entities were revised and enforced each period;

2) Reporting entities are disseminated, encouraged and understood to fulfill their obligations in carrying out the actual work, in the event that the cash transaction report has been reported to the Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office.

**Figure8: Statistics of Cash Transaction Report (CTR) in 2011-2020**

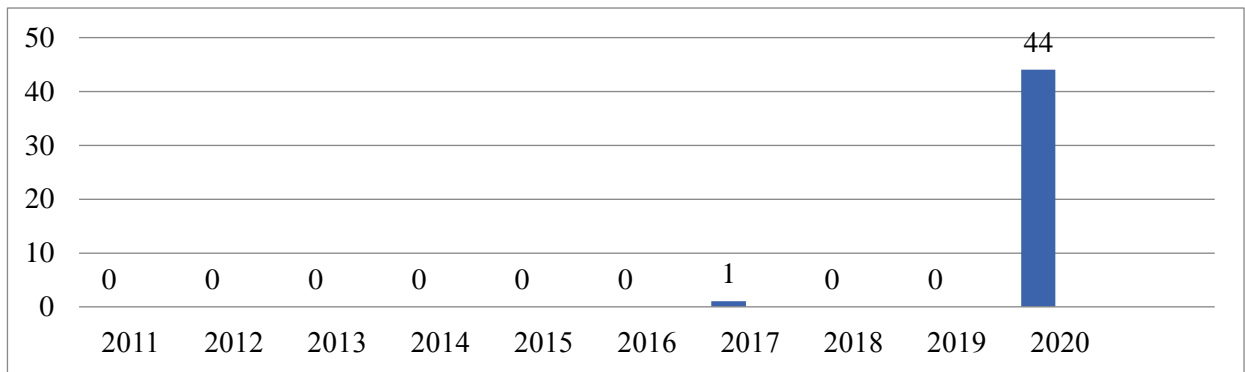


Source: Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office, 2021

### 3. Cross-Border Report

Customs officers at international border checkpoints have taken care to cross border report to the Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office in accordance with regulations, and the cooperation in the exchange of information is through the form of a Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2015, and the 2016 report form has been researched and statistics reported in 2017 Improving the form of reporting through customs officer documents at international border crossings to be more efficient. Therefore, AMLIO, in collaboration with the Customs Department and the Ministry of Finance, researched and developed an electronic reporting system in 2019 and piloted it to increase reporting statistics by 2020.

**Figure 9: Cross-Border Report (CBR) Statistics for 2011-2020**

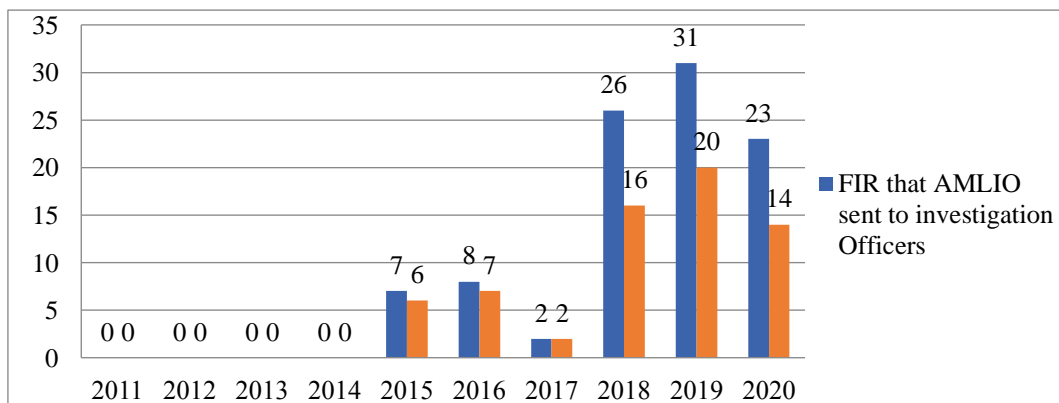


Source: Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office, 2021

### 4. Financial Intelligence Report:

Under the role of Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office (AMLIO) in analyzing suspicious transaction reports from reporting entities (as in figure 6), if there are any suspicious factors and information as specified in the law on AMLIO, the Financial Intelligence Report will be submitted to the Investigation Officials to be used as information in the investigation, from 2015-2020, Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office (AMLIO) has been handed over to the relevant authorities and has been used effectively in actual investigations. However, there are still some financial intelligence reports that are not used due to 1) the information received is still some cases incomplete; 2) Most of the resources come from the banking sector and 3) the information provision in some cases is delayed and so on.

**Figure 10: Statistic of Financial Intelligence Report (FIR) in 2011-2020**

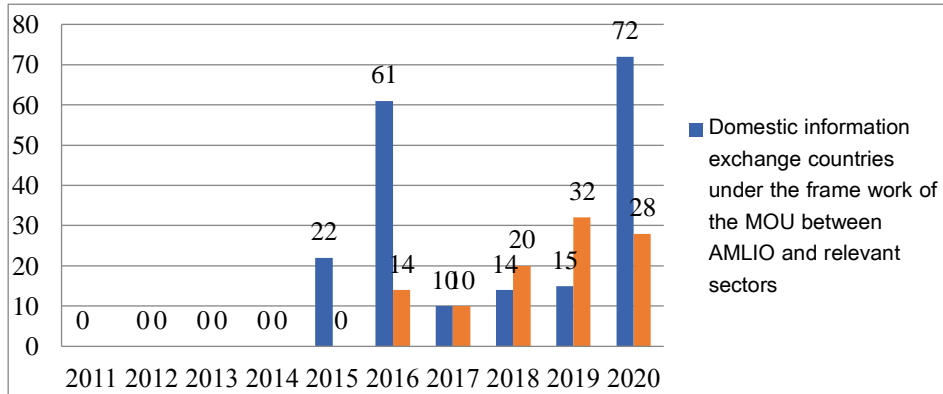


Source: Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office, 2021

## 5. Domestic Information Exchange:

Since 2015, AMLIO has started an MOU with domestic relevant sectors to exchange information related to the work on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism.

Figure 11: Domestic information exchange 2011-2020

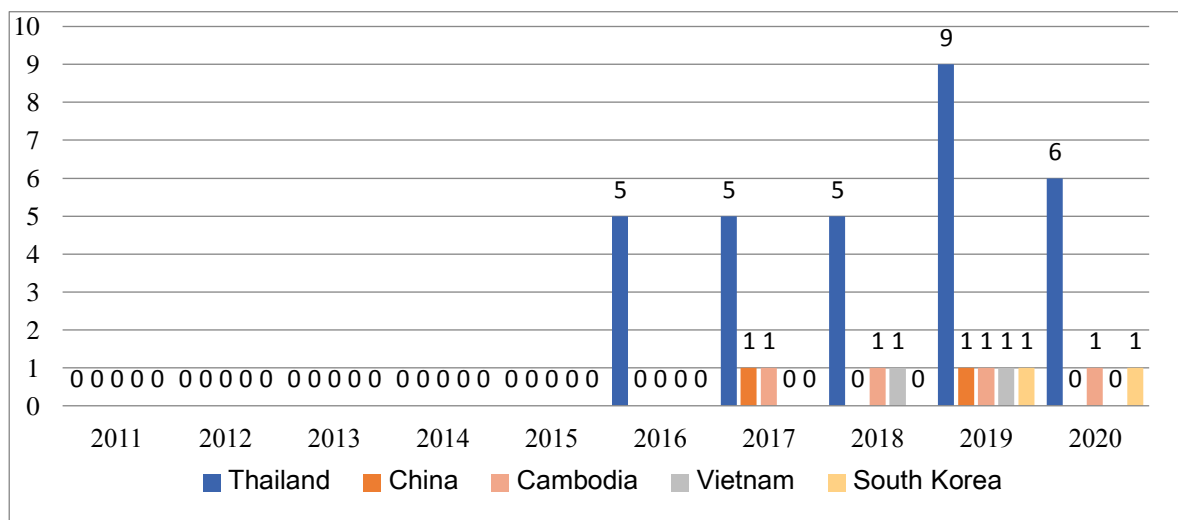


Source: Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office, 2021

## 6. Sharing information with foreign partners

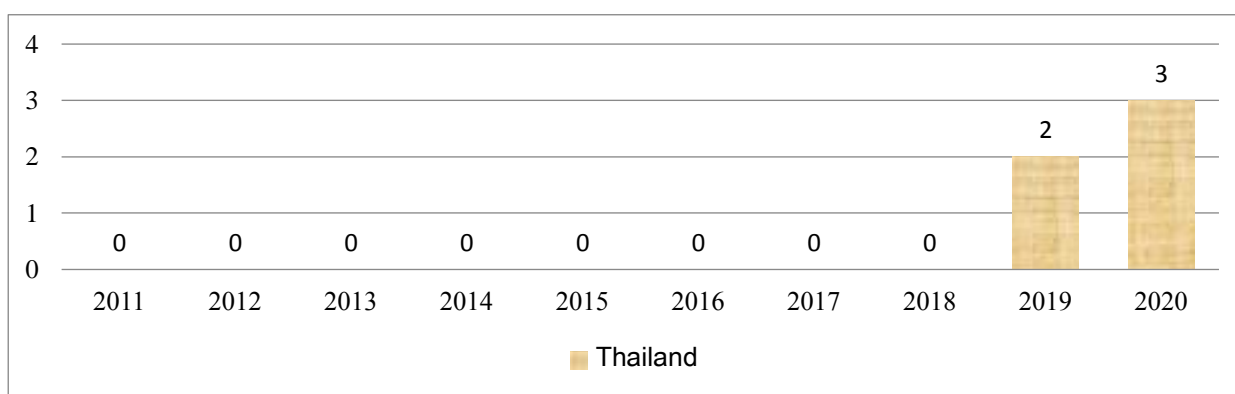
During 2011-2014, Lao PDR has not yet established AMLIO as a unit under the BOL and has not yet acted independently to sign an MOU with a foreign intelligence unit with an independent status equivalent to the Department. Until 2015, AMLIO with the equivalent status of the Department and the independence was established, so began to have MOUs with countries and began to exchange statistics as shown below:

Figure 12: Statistics information exchange between AMLIO and foreign partners (foreign requests and provision of information) 2011-2020



Source: Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office, 2021

Figure 13: Information sharing statistics with foreign partners (AMLIO) and foreign countries provided in 2011-2020



Source: Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office, 2021

### 1.3. Supervision of Reporting Entities

#### 1.3.1. Supervision Agency of Reporting Entities

Under the Law on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism, reporting entities were classified into 17 types. Through the actual survey found that there were actual activity in 14 business sectors, including 1,751 reporting entities (613 of financial institutions, accounting for 35%, and 1,138 of non-financial institutions 1,138, accounting for 65%).

However, the supervision, monitoring and inspection of the implementation on anti-money laundering and counter- financing of terrorism is still limited within the banking sector due to the limited staffing and capacity and lack of coordination mechanisms to access branches other than the Bank of the Lao PDR.

Based on the Action Plan for resolving pending issues from results of the National Risk Assessment, a number of pieces of legislation have been developed and amended, such as the Decree on Responsibilities for Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism, No. 127 / Gov, dated 20 February 2020. Monitoring Guide to the Financial Institutions on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing Terrorism, dated 08 August 2018, and etc.

Also review past implementation mechanisms to improve the implementation role of the work on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism to the reporting entities under the supervision of each sector in accordance with the Decree on Responsibilities for Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism.

**Table 1: Review for those who monitor and inspect on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism to the reporting entities of each sector in 2011-2020**

Item	Reporting entities	Qty	Persons who monitor and inspect the security work	Persons who monitor and inspect the work on AML/CFT
<b>I</b>	<b>Financial Institutions</b>			
1	Commercial Banks	44	Department of Commercial Bank Management, Bank of the Lao PDR	Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office
2	Exchange Bureau	361	Monetary Policy Department, Bank of the Lao PDR	



3	Money transfer service Company	3	Department of Payment System Management, Bank of the Lao PDR	
4	Financial institutions	122	Department of Financial Institutions Management, Bank of the Lao PDR	
5	Pawn shop	26		
6	Leasing company	29		
7	Securities Company	4	Office of the Securities Management Commission	Office of the Securities Management Commission
8	Insurance Company	24	Department of State-Owned Investment Enterprise Management and Insurance, Ministry of Finance	Department of State-Owned Investment Enterprise Management and Insurance, Ministry of Finance
9	Lending and credit companies of all types	-	It is not yet possible to identify persons who monitor and inspect the security work as well as the AML / CFT work due to the lack of business activities.	
10	Property Management Company	-	It is not yet possible to identify persons who monitor and inspect the security work as well as the AML / CFT work due to the lack of business activities.	
<b>II</b>	<b>Institutions that are not under the financial sector</b>			
11	Real Estate buying-selling Agent Company	464	Department of Land, Ministry of Resources and Environment	Department of Land, Ministry of Resources and Environment
12	Selling of Precious Metal and Antique	530	Department of Import and Export, Department of Internal Trade, Ministry of Industry and Commerce	Department of Import and Export, Department of Internal Trade, Ministry of Industry and Commerce
13	The Bar Association or the law Enterprise	83	Department of Justice System Promotion, Ministry of Justice	Department of Justice System Promotion, Ministry of Justice
14	Notary Organization	01	Notary Department, Ministry of Justice	Notary Department, Ministry of Justice
15	Auditing Company	57	Department of Accounting, Ministry of Finance	Department of Accounting, Ministry of Finance
16	Casino	3	Department of Investment Promotion and Office of Promotion and Management of Special Economic Zones, Ministry of Planning and Investment	Department of Investment Promotion and Office of Promotion and Management of Special Economic Zones, Ministry of Planning and Investment
17	Dealers and administrators of financial payment instruments	-	It is not yet possible to identify persons who monitor and inspect the security work as well as the AML / CFT work due to the lack of business activities.	
<b>Total</b>		1,751		

Source: Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office, 2021

**Table 2: Legislative review on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism to reporting entities of each sector in 2011-2020**

Item	Reporting entities	Legislation			
		Market access	Real Beneficiary Inspection Guide (BO)	Sudden Inspection guide	Implementation Guidelines On AML/CFT
<b>I</b>	<b>Financial Institution</b>				
1	Bank	√	√	√	√
2	Exchange Bureau	X	X	√	√
3	Money Transfer Service Company	√	X	√	√
4	Financial Institutions	√	X	√	√
5	Pawn Shop	√	X	√	√
6	Leasing companies	√	X	√	√
7	Securities Company	√	X	√	√
8	Insurance Company	X	X	X	X
9	Lending and credit companies of all types	-	-	-	-
10	Property Management Company	-	-	-	-
<b>II</b>	<b>DNFBPs</b>				
11	Real estate buying-selling agent company	X	X	X	X
12	Selling of Precious Metal and Antique	√	X	X	X
13	Bar Association or Law Enterprise	X	X	X	X
14	Notary Organisation	X	X	X	X
15	Auditing company	X	X	X	X
16	Casino	X	X	X	X
17	Dealers and administrators of financial payment instruments	-	-	-	-

Source: Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office, 2021

In addition, the supervisor also conducted a Risk-Based Approach “RBA” for the reporting entities based on the results of the National Risk Assessment, by identifying 03 groups focusing on high-risk areas, and being ready for implementation prior to implementation:

- ❖ Group 01 consists of 3 sectors that are classified as high risk and easy to access: 1). Commercial Bank, 2). Securities and 3). Insurance which was initially completed in October 2019.
- ❖ Group 02 consists of 05 sectors that are classified as medium-high risk: 1). Financial Institutions, 2). Real Estate buying-selling Agent Company, 3). Currency exchange shop, 4). Selling of Precious Metal and Antique and 5). Casino sector.
- ❖ Group 03 consists of 09 sectors that are classified as medium risk: 1). Lending and credit companies of all kinds, 2). Pawn Shop, 3). Credit leasing companies, 4). Money transfer service company, 5). Asset Management Company, 6). Company or agent and administer financial settlement instruments, 7). Bar Association or Lawyer Enterprise, 8). Notary Organization and 9) audit company, which will begin implementation after a comprehensive assessment of the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism of the Lao PDR, will begin to implement and anticipate completion after the assessment.

### 1.3.2. Reporting entities

In the past, 14 sectors of reporting entities have been conducting the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism based on the regulations set by regulators from time to time as a basis for practical implementation, which has been reflected in a number of implementations, such as:

Establish internal regulations to support the implementation of its obligations, the appointment of staff with specific responsibilities, training and understanding of staff who carry out the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism, and assess and manage the risks, periodic implementation and reporting of transactions as determined by the management through the application of the principles knowing your customer and Customer Due Diligence, which can be shown in the table below:

**Table3: Summarize the rules on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism of reporting entities**

Item	Sector	Number of Units	Internal Rules	Identification of data collection and inspection authorities (CO)	Training plan	Risk assessment and management	Identification of transaction reporting
1	Bank	43	42	42	42	38	42
2	money transfer services company	3	0	0	3	0	0
3	Financial Institutions	122	9	16	1	9	9
4	Credit leasing companies	29	9	9	2	7	7
5	Securities company	4	0	2	0	0	0
6	Insurance company	24	4	6	2	3	4
7	Casino	3	1	0	0	0	0

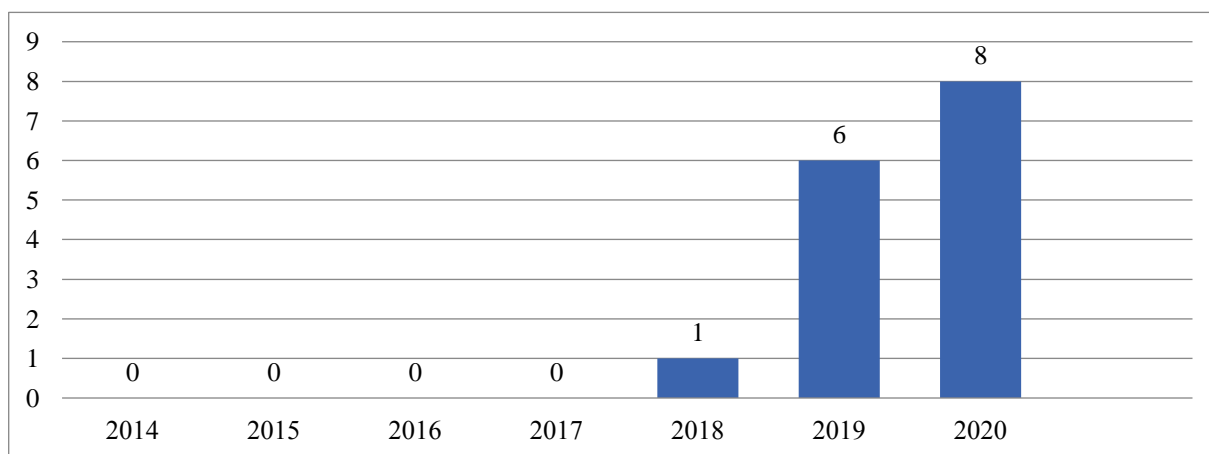
Source: Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office, 2021

### 1.4. Prosecution of predicate offenses, money laundering, terrorism financing and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

During the period of 2011-2014 in the area of investigation, prosecution and judgment of the predicate offenses, money laundering in Lao PDR had legal and implementation tools that were incomplete or clear and could not be met in accordance with international standards, the actual conduct of money laundering proceedings is statistically inconsistent with the predicate offenses. Therefore, in 2015, the Lao PDR has been established and improved legislations on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism, for example: advisory order on the prosecution of money laundering and terrorism financing No. 01 / NCC, dated 08 January 2020 as a specific tool and mechanism of investigation officials, staff of the Public Prosecutor's Office,

judges of the People's Court and other parties, In addition, capacity building for such authorities will be carried out throughout the country, focusing on 07 priority threats that could lead to money laundering: 1). Production and trafficking of drugs, 2). False checks, misuse of checks or other bonds, 3). Environmental crime, 4). Theft, 5). Counterfeiting money or use of counterfeit money, 6). Forgery or use of forged documents, 7). Property fraud. Based on the results of the National Risk Assessment, Lao PDR has a record of 15 money laundering cases and 78 cases are still under investigation, which are related to the predicate offenses of fraud, drug production and trafficking, embezzlement and others.

**Figure 14: Statistics on money laundering cases in 2014-2020**



Source: Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office, 2021

### 1.5. International Cooperation.

By implementing the international integration process on anti-money laundering and counter financing of terrorism, Lao PDR has fulfilled its necessary obligations as a party under the relevant conventions, such as the 1988 United Nations Convention against the Smuggling of Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Vienna), United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo) 2000, United Nations Convention against Corruption (Merida) 2003 and the Convention on the Financing of Terrorism in 1999 and others.

In addition, Lao PDR became a member of the Asia-Pacific Group on Anti-Money Laundering and counter financing of terrorism in 2007, an important step that demonstrates Lao PDR's role in combating money laundering and terrorism financing in the international arena. As well as expanding cooperation in various forms, especially in the form of bilateral cooperation, Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office has signed 15 memorandums of understanding with financial Intelligence Units of 14 countries

**Table 4: Statistics on the signing of the AMLIO Memorandum of Understanding with foreign partners**

No.	Countries	Date of signing
1.	Vietnam	Signed on 10 September 2011
2.	Cambodia	Signed on 24 March 2015
3.	South Korea	Signed on 16 December 2015
4.	Thailand	Signed on 8 August 2016
5.	Indonesia	Signed on 17 August 2016
6.	Japan	Signed on 6 September 2016
7.	China	Signed on 5 September 2016
8.	Russia	Signed on 8 September 2016 and 26 September 2017

9.	Brunei	Signed on 23 July 2018
10.	Myanmar	Signed on 23 July 2018
11.	Philippines	Signed on 7 August 2018
12.	Singapore	Signed on 6 November 2018
13.	Bangladesh	Signed on 23 July 2018
14.	Malaysia	Signed on 20 August 2019

Source: Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office, 2021

In the form of multilateral cooperation, Lao PDR participates in all activities of international organizations related to against money laundering and terrorism financing, such as: ASEAN Countries Group, APG, Financial Intelligence Consultative Group “FICG”, International Police Organization (Interpol), ASEAN Police Organization, World Custom Organization “WCO”, Border Liaison Office “BLO”, Safe Mekong Coordination Centre and others.

Through these partnerships, Lao PDR can compete for international assistance to build the capacity of its staff to carry out the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism by attending APG annual meetings, consultations, trainings, seminars, exchange of learning and other activities regularly both internally and internationally more than 150 events.

In addition, material assistance as well as technical assistance from international organizations such as:

APG, FICG, World Bank, International Monetary Fund “IMF”, European, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime “UNODC”, Institute for Legal Support and Technical Assistance “ILSTA”, Asia Development Bank and others.

In order to comply with international standards as well as to serve as a basis for the implementation of criminal cooperation, the Government of Lao PDR has issued the Law on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, No. 88 / NA, dated 12 November 2020, and is in the process of continuing to develop practical guidelines to ensure effective implementation.

## **2. Pending Issues**

Through the successful implementation on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism in the past, the pending issues in each area are as follows:

### **2.1. Legislation**

- The legislation used in the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism is still incomplete, unclear and inconsistent with some of the internal principles and international standards or conditions set out;
- The coordination mechanism specified in the legislation has not been established or actually implemented, so that some of the legislation has not been used, so it has not been possible to implement it uniformly;

- Specific training for personnel who are actually performing work in related parties, such as: criminal organizations, international cooperation, management, reporting entities, and other parties have not been able to fully implement due to lack of budget. As a result, such relevant sectors are not yet understood and cannot be put into practice;
- Diversity in each aspect of dissemination, absorption and propaganda of legislation related to other relevant sectors is limited, not as widespread and as deep as it should be.

## **2.2. Mechanism for the implementation of anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism**

- Understanding of the mechanism of implementation of anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism of the relevant authorities is not deep, which makes the implementation is not high, delayed and not up to date;
- Data retrieval, list verification, transaction integration and conclusion of relevant suspicions also use the basic form (manual use). Lack of modern tools to help analyze the data makes the analysis sometimes unclear, delayed, not up to the actual demands;
- The sources used in the analysis are still limited, there is no supporting database that cannot be linked to the relevant parties.

## **2.3. Reporting Entities Supervision**

- Monitoring and inspection of anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism of some sectors has not yet been firm, is not yet systematic, there is no detailed legislation as a basis combining with the lack of understanding, coordination between management and reporting entities is still unreasonable.
- Reporting entities do not yet understand the importance on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism and do not yet have a high responsibility to implement their obligations on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism due to lack of understanding of the procedures and regulations and do not know how this will affect them.

## **2.4. Prosecution of predicate offenses, money laundering, terrorism financing and proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction**

- Determining the organizational mechanism and personnel ( expert/ responsible person, especially at local level) is not yet complete, when reshuffled, appointed, the newly appointed person could not exchange with the previous one, as a result, the coordination of the investigation, prosecution, conviction related to the money laundering and financing of terrorism including detention, seizure or sequestration of funds related to terrorism or financing of terrorism is not efficient as required by relevant legislation;
- Information, sources included in the analysis or investigation is still limited.

## **2.5. International Cooperation**

- The law on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters is still at the initial stage of implementation, making it impossible to respond effectively to the outstanding issues of the Lao PDR;
- Membership of the International Financial Intelligence Units Group (Egmont Group) has been delayed, expanding the frame work of bilateral cooperation in the exchange of information linked to the work on Anti-Money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism is still limited and seeking the technical assistance and funding, the implementation of existing aid programs has been delayed due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

## **3. Lessons learned**

- Defining a medium-term and long-term strategy is essential in the implementation of anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism, Strategies must be set in line with the pace of economic growth, principles of macro-management of anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism, ensure the resolution of outstanding issues and meet the standards set by the international organizations;
- Adhere to the Party's guidelines and state policies, especially the overall policy of the NCC, as well as being able to implement in a detailed program-project, as a factor to ensure the implementation to achieve successfully;
- The availability of comprehensive legislation and clear mechanisms for implementation in accordance with the actual situation of each work, for example: The prosecution, management, international cooperation, and implementation of reporting entities serve as a basis for strengthening the implementation of anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism in a centralized and unified manner;
- Encouraging the ministries / agencies involved in the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism, to strengthen the rights and obligations of each party with firmness and strenght, along with the development of personnel with specialized skills is a fundamental factor necessary to meet the responsibilities in the new era.

## **Part II Strategies on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism for 10 Years (2021-2030) and Vision to 2035;**

### **1. Special points, domestic realities and international environment**

Under the changing circumstances of economic development, modern technology of countries in the region and internationally through the mechanisms of trade, investment and increasingly competitive finance-banking, Lao PDR has completed the implementation of the VIII five-year social-economic development plans with standardized indicators, which can be implemented mainly to prepare for the transition process and continue the IX five-year socio-economic development plans and prepare to be ready to graduate from least developed country status by 2026.

Along with the implementation of the 9<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plan of Lao PDR, the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism will need to be strengthened to ensure the limitation of the crime scene as the predicate offense of money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism, to ensure that the work on anti-money laundering

and counter-financing of terrorism is effective, as an opportunity to raise the role of the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism in the international arena, as well as to create conditions to integrate economy and finance internationally, making Lao PDR become a transparent, sustainable, green country with a strong economy.

### **1.1. Opportunities**

The above-mentioned conditions will help create many opportunities for the development and strengthening of anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism in Lao PDR in each of the following areas:

- 1) The domestic, regional and international economic conditions that are expected to continue to grow and be affected by epidemics, the effects of climate change (soil, water and climate) and global politics are ideal conditions for determining or improving the overall direction and each specific strategies of the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism of the Lao PDR to be adapted to the global situation in each period.
- 2) It is a good opportunity to improve and upgrade the anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism of Lao PDR and to create favorable conditions for economic, financial and banking integration at the regional and international levels;
- 3) Comprehensively strengthen to the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism to encourage, facilitate and create to be one in favorable conditions for competing assistance, support, investment or expansion of the country funding sources from foreign investors and international organizations, for example: international institutions (IMF), world bank, ADB and others;
- 4) Establish and improve the infrastructure of the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism of the Lao PDR in accordance with the socio-economic development of the country, such as the creation and improvement of: Legislation, coordination mechanisms, organizations or positions, training of personnel or specialists and tools or technology systems that meet modern international standards;
- 5) Facilitate the business operation and business expansion of financial institutions and related sectors within the country to be able to do business and integrate with foreign financial institutions, resulting in increased financial transactions and cross-border business operations.

### **1.2. Challenges**

Along with the opportunities, there are some challenging areas for Lao PDR to address:

- 1) Relevant international organizations have improved and issued conditions that are indicators of the implementation of international standards in a stronger, more frequent manner, the application of information technology into management, faster litigation has become a challenge for Lao PDR;
- 2) The spread of environmental pathogens in a wide range (global) may affect the actual work activities which will make the actual system / mechanism to adapt to the situation;
- 3) Awareness, application of legislation is still limited, lack of specialized staff in the parties involved in driving each mechanism still do not understand and can not fully perform their duties;
- 4) Funds to be used in each work plan are limited and there is a lack of qualified professional staff to support the work in each area;



- 5) Improving the Anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism infrastructure to have a targeted and comparative scale and comparative success may not be achieved in all relevant areas.

## **2. Vision to 2035**

"To comprehensively strengthen the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism as one of the state's tools to maintain peace, public order, and promote sustainable socio-economic development in Lao PDR".

## **3. Overall direction**

- Ensure that ministries and equivalent organizations are able to implement the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism effectively and vigorously, along with building personnel with specialized expertise in anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism in accordance with their role and duties;
- Ensure the legal tools and coordination mechanisms for the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism in a comprehensive system, ensure that all parties can implement in a centralized and unified manner;
- Strengthen the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism, especially the development of financial intelligence and investigative work to be effective, and create conditions for upgrading staff to a higher quality;
- Create a database system that can ensure the integration and exchange of information each other between relevant sectors;
- Seek and compete for technical assistance and funding from foreign partners and international organizations to strengthen the work on anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism funding in all areas: proceedings, dissemination work, international cooperation work, management and implementation of the reporting entities.

## **4. General Targets**

- Strive to keep Lao PDR out of the country of risk and be assessed by international organizations as being at risk in terms of anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism set by the International Anti-Money Laundering Organization periodically;
- All relevant ministries and equivalent agencies up to the local level are aware and understand the implementation of the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism related to their roles to achieve the plan effectively;
- Create and improve sub-law legislation in accordance with internal laws and in accordance with international standards to ensure that the work is in line with the actual work in each period;
- Monitor, inspect and manage reporting entities on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism, especially in risk sectors;
- Develop a financial intelligence analysis system that can identify suspicious business analysis indicators to ensure quality, security, confidentiality and timeliness, and to provide a quality and appropriate financial database for use in practice in each period;
- Expand the framework of international cooperation, both bilaterally and multilaterally, to assist in the exchange of intelligence related to the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism in a comprehensive, secure, prompt and effective manner.

## **5. Strategies on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism for 10 years (2021-2030)**

Based on this overall direction, general targets and vision, Lao PDR has defined on Lao PDR's AML/CFT National Strategic Plan for 10 years (2021-2030) and Vision until 2035 which consists of 5 strategies (Annex 1): 1) strategy to create and amend legislation, 2) Strategy to develop implementation mechanism on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism, 3) strategy to increase the capacity to supervise reporting entities, 4) strategy to increase the capacity to proceed of predicted offences, money-laundering, financing of terrorism and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and 5) strategy in international cooperation.

### **5.1 Strategy 1: Creation and Amendment of Legislation**

- Creation and Amendment of Legislation on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism for each sector should be in line and consistent with the relevant laws and the roles of the relevant sector, and be able to implement international standards periodically, and make sure when implementing its legislation would not affect the overall work of the sectors and that implementation should promote socio-economic development;
- To create and amend legislation related to the supervision of reporting entities and the business activities of reporting entities or related businesses, promoting the growth of such sector businesses without affecting monetary stability and peaceful of the nationals;
- Create specific curriculum to provide specific training to only the short- medium term target groups that are adapted to the actual situation, easy to understand and can be implemented in each period.

### **5.2 Strategy 2: Creation and Develop Implementation of the mechanism on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism**

- To improve the implementation of the anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism of the Lao PDR in accordance with the guidelines of modernization in a comprehensive and effective manner, in order to support the international standards that change from time to time in accordance with the policies and regulations on an ongoing basis;
- To Review and reallocate the National Committee for Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism when necessary, in accordance with the roles and responsibilities of the members of the National Coordination Committee for Anti-Money Laundering and counter-Financing of Terrorism in each period;
- Define the focus of personnel development in each area for capacity building for each party to ensure the implementation of anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism along with professional work effectively;
- Create conditions according to possible opportunities to upgrade the professionalism of personnel, such as: intelligence analysis, management of reporting entities and legal work. Use lessons learned from abroad to innovate in line with the policy of the National Coordination Committee for Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism and to meet international standards and ensure regional and international integration;
- Research and develop the financial intelligence infrastructure in transmitting information, reporting, collecting statistics a entities and analyzing the intelligence to be up-to-date, clear, ensure the actual situation and with the same regional and international quality;

- Establish a coordination mechanism on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-financing of Terrorism across the country so that the work can be carried out smoothly, with uniformity in the implementation.

### **5.3 Strategy 3: Enhance the capacity to supervise the reporting entities.**

- Establish mechanisms and methods for management of all the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism to be able to fulfill its obligations, for example, in the implementation of monitoring the reporting entities.
- Establish and improve the procedures and conditions for issuing business licenses of sections in accordance with international standards, in particular the criteria for identifying the beneficiary owner of each reporting entities fully.
- Develop and improve AML/CFT implementation guidelines for all reporting entities on specific areas for each sector
- Continue to encourage and build understanding for reporting entities to gain an in-depth understanding of AML/CFT, which can implement Risk-Based Approach (RBA) assessments and fully and effectively implement their rights and obligations;
- Encourage and create awareness for non-profit organizations as well as associations and foundations operating in Lao PDR to have a clear understanding of the risks and trends of financing for terrorism that may occur with them to avoid being exploited to financing of terrorism. As well as implementing the measures set by the management organization strictly on a periodic basis, this can also provide information to the Investigation Agency, the reporting entities supervision agency, the Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office and other relevant authorities;

### **5.4 Strategy 4: Increase capacity for prosecuting major offences, money laundering, terrorism financing and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction**

- Develop and improve the coordination mechanism for cooperation of the Investigation Agency, the Public Prosecutor Office the People's Court. Including the reporting entities with strengths at both central and local levels to implement the primary offence prosecution mechanism, focusing on the threats of Lao PDR, particularly drug trafficking and other offences, along with money laundering;
- Strictly research and investigate the case of the predicate offense after receiving from the investigation agency in the case with or without money laundering charges. To ensure that the prosecution of the predicate offenses along with money laundering and increase the investigation of the accuracy and completeness of the proceedings of the Investigation Agency and the Public Prosecutor Office to consider of money laundering offenses;
- Implement the mechanism of cooperation and coordination with the relevant parties in the list of those involved in terrorism and the financing of terrorism of the United Nations Security Council of each party to be effective and within the time frame and international standards;
- Establish a mechanism for identifying the list of people involved in terrorism and financing domestically and request from foreign jurisdiction, including modification of adjacent list;
- Capacity building on the work of proceedings related to the financing of terrorism, listing those involved in the proliferation or the financing of the proliferation. Identify the parties responsible for prosecuting those involved and build capacity for prosecution of those who involved in the proliferation or Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.

## **5.5 Strategy 5: International Cooperation**

- Increase the framework of international cooperation and compete for technical assistance with countries and international organizations in the form of funding and specialized technical knowledge to the personnel of the ministries and organizations that operate the mechanism of the work on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism of the Lao PDR with focus, such as:
  - Compete for technical assistance - equipment, tools such as software, hardware to facilitate the implementation of the actual work;
  - Actively participate in the review of the membership of organizations involved in the work on Anti-money and Counter-Financing of Terrorism, as well as the strengthening of Lao PDR's role in the fight against money laundering and terrorism financing;
  - To increase the level of staff to participate as experts at the international level.

## **6. Programmed of Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism for 5 years (2021-2025)**

### **6.1. Work plan 1: Creation and Amendment of Legislation**

#### **6.1.1. Creation and Amendment of Legislation**

- 1) Summarize and conclude the legislation on the roles of all relevant sectors in each area, such as the management of the reporting entities, the investigation and mutual legal assistant in criminal matter.
- 2) Examine or review the content of the principles that define the advantages and disadvantages of all relevant legislation compared to the international issues or conditions that must be implemented by the Lao PDR in accordance with the internal laws of the Lao PDR;
- 3) Create and improve the priority legislation of each organization, such as: consultation, comments, coordination and implementation of the work plan of all relevant parties to jointly create and improve the legislation according to the priority plan of the relevant parties;
- 4) Determine the content of the legislation when creating or amending it in accordance with the actual role of the relevant sectors, ensure that the implementation of such legislation does not affect the actual activities of each sector, both public and private, as a basis and can be implemented effectively
- 5) Create and improve legislation related to the management of the reporting entities and the business activities of the reporting entities-or related business to ensure that they promote the growth of the business.

#### **6.1.2. Establishment of legislative enforcement mechanisms**

- 1) Identify or identify the person in charge of the actual work in the relevant organizations at the central and provincial levels;
- 2) Establish a committee to determine the role of working together in each aspect of the work in accordance with the legislation as defined;
- 3) Implement its role in a specially appointed coordinator working group;
- 4) Relevant government organizations and the private sector should have staff responsible for the implementation of legislation, coordination and the need to measure the level of understanding of the relevant staff periodically.

#### **6.1.3. Propagate, disseminate and provide training on approved legislation**

- 1) Summarize specific target groups and target groups that focus on both public and private sectors to prioritize content and targets in advertising, dissemination and training;
- 2) Develop specific action plans and courses to promote, disseminate and provide specific training to specific target groups that are easy to understand and implement, as well as provide opportunities for the exchange of views of the parties to be diverse and centralized clarification to ensure the same level of understanding are there;
- 3) Creating a specific introduction content (such as video format and animation videos, or illustrations, content creation, and illustrations that introduce some of the necessary legislation) to suit each target group. (including financial education work related to anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism) and the use of modern media tools such as online, television, radio, newspapers, circulate letter and others;
- 4) Identify any work related to any organization at the central level to be proactive in order to advertise, disseminate and organize its training at the local level;

**Table 5: Plan to create and improve legislation related to Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism for the period of 2021-2025<sup>2</sup>**

Item	Name of legislation	Year				
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<b>Create and improve</b>						
1	Law on the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism, No. 50 / NA dated 21 July 2014		Yellow	Green		
2	Decree on the Organization and Operation of the National Committee for Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism, No. 350 / PM, dated 14 October 2016			Yellow	Green	
3	Decree on Responsibility for Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism, No. 127 / GOV, dated 20 February 2020			Yellow	Green	
4	Draft Decree on Casino Business Management	Yellow	Green			
5	Decision on the Organization and Functioning of the Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office (Revised) No. 07 / CNAML/CFT, dated 25 June 2021	Green				
6	Decision on Measures for Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism (Revised) No. 10 / CNAML/CFT, dated 25 August 2021	Green				
<b>Dissemination, conduct training and seminar</b>						
1	Law on International Criminal Cooperation No. 88 / NA, Dated 12 November 2020	Blue	Blue			
2	Order on the Detention, Seizure and Sequestration, related to the financing of proliferation , No. 20 / PM, dated 26 November 2020;	Blue	Blue			
3	Advisory Order on proceedings of Money Laundering and financing of Terrorism, No. 01 / NCAML/CFT, dated 08 January 2020	Blue	Blue			

<sup>2</sup> According to the preliminary plan, apart from the anticipated legislations mentioned, in practice there might be some additional legislation to take place, amend or revise to cope with circumstance in each period of time, as well as to meet with the international requirement set out in each period of time by international organization concerned.

Yellow	Creation and Improvement
Green	Finished
Blue	Dissemination

## **6.2 Work Plan 2: Mechanism for the implementation of Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism**

### 6.2.1. In terms of personnel:

- 1) Improve the National Coordination Committee for Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism in accordance with the political system - the administration of the Lao PDR in the new era;
- 2) Capacity building on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism for 15 ministries and agencies in charge of Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism with focus and be able to implement Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism along with its roles and responsibilities, especially those involved in proceedings and supervisor sectors;
- 3) Seeking technical assistant form abroad in order to upgrade the knowledge of staff, such as intelligence analysis, inspection of reporting entities and legal work.

### 6.2.2 Intelligence Work:

- 1) Increase the efficiency of the financial intelligence report to support the enforcement of measures on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of relevant sectors:
  - Research and improve the model and method of analysis with modern models to adapt to the actual situation in each period;
  - Coordinate with the authorities who investigate periodically, to discuss the quality and demand for information from the intelligence report of the Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office in order to improve the quality;
  - Collect, monitor and inspect strictly the implementation of the report and the compilation of information of the reporting entities and apply the implementation of administrative measure to reporting entities that do not comply or do not pay attention to the implementation of regulations;
  - Update the database system of the Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office periodically to suit the needs of the use of information and to ensure the confidentiality of information in accordance with international standards;
  - Set clear expectations for expanding the exchange of information both domestically and internationally.

## **6.3 Work Plan 3: Management of Reporting Entities.**

- 6.3.1. Establish mechanisms and procedures for management of all the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism to fulfill their role in accordance with the Decree on Responsibilities for Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism.

**Table 6:** Table 6: Research plan on determination of reporting entities supervisor for Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism for the period 2021-2025

Item	Reporting Entities	Year				
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	Casino	Yellow	Green			
2	Dealers and administrators of financial payment instruments		Yellow	Yellow	Green	
3	Property Management Company		Yellow	Yellow	Green	
4	Lending and Credit Company at all types		Yellow	Yellow	Green	
<b>Total</b>						

- Yellow Conduct inspection an AML / CFT supervisor
- Green Complete assignment the supervisor on AML/CFT

**Table 7:** Legislative creation plan of reporting entities supervision on Anti-money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism in the period of 2021-2025<sup>2</sup>

Item	Reporting Entities	Legislation																			
		Market Entry					Manual on BO's information Verification Pre and Post Issuance Licensing					Manual on Monitoring and inspecting					Implementation Guide on AML/CFT				
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<b>I</b>	<b>Financial Institution</b>																				
1	Foreign Currency Exchange Bureau		Yellow	Green			Yellow	Green				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Money Transfer Service Company	-	-	-	-	-	Yellow	Green				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Micro-finance Institution	-	-	-	-	-	Yellow	Green				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Pawn Shop	-	-	-	-	-	Yellow	Green				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Credit leasing company	-	-	-	-	-	Yellow	Green				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Securities company	-	-	-	-	-	Yellow	Green				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Insurance Company	Yellow	Green				Yellow	Green				Yellow	Green			Yellow	Green				
8	Loan and leasing company				Yellow	Green						Yellow	Green			Yellow	Green				
<b>II</b>	<b>Institution which is not under financial sector</b>																				
9	Real estate buying-selling agent company	Yellow	Green				Yellow	Green				Yellow	Green			Yellow	Green				
10	Selling of Precious Metal and Antique	Green					Yellow	Green				Yellow	Green			Yellow	Green				
11	Bar Association or Lawyer enterprise			Yellow	Green				Yellow	Green				Yellow	Green				Yellow	Green	
12	Accounting Audit company			Yellow	Green				Yellow	Green				Yellow	Green				Yellow	Green	

13	Casino	Yellow	Green			Yellow	Green			Yellow	Green			Yellow	Green		
14	Dealers and administrators of financial payment instruments			Yellow	Green			Yellow	Green			Yellow	Green			Yellow	Green
15	Property Management company			Yellow	Green			Yellow	Green			Yellow	Green			Yellow	Green

■ Yellow Prepare  
■ Green Finished

### 6.3.2. Capacity building of Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism for reporting entities:-

Table 8: Monitoring and capacity building plans for reporting entities on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism in the period of 2021-2025

Item	Reporting Units	Monitoring					Annual Dissemination					Dissemination as requesting					
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
<b>I</b>	<b>Financial Institution</b>																
1	Banking	Green	Green	Green	Green			Yellow	Green	Green			Green	Green			
2	Exchange Bureau		Yellow	Green				Yellow	Green	Green							
3	Money Transfer Service Company		Yellow	Green				Yellow	Green	Green							
4	Financial Institution			Yellow	Green			Yellow	Green	Green							
5	Pawn Shop			Yellow	Green			Yellow	Green	Green							
6	Leasing Company			Yellow	Green			Yellow	Green	Green							
7	Securities Company		Yellow	Green	Green			Yellow	Green	Green							
8	Insurance Company		Yellow	Green				Yellow	Green	Green							
9	Lending and credit company of all types																
10	Property Management Company																
<b>II</b>	<b>Designed Non-Financial Businesses and Professions (DNFBPs)</b>																
10	Real Estate buying-selling Agent Company			Yellow	Green			Yellow	Green	Green							
11	Selling of Precious Metal and Antique			Yellow	Green			Yellow	Green	Green							
12	Bar Association or Lawyer Enterprise				Green				Yellow	Green							
13	Notary Organization			Green					Yellow	Green							
14	Audit Company				Green				Yellow	Green							
15	Casino	Green	Green	Green	Green			Yellow	Green	Green			Green				
16	Dealers and administrators of financial payment instruments																



■ Yellow Prepare  
■ Green Finished

Table 9: Risk Based Approach (RBA) plan for reporting entities on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism for the period 2021-2025

Item	Reporting Entities.	Year				
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<b>I</b>	<b>Financial Institution</b>					
1	Banking	-	-	-	-	-
2	Money Transfer Service Company					
3	Micro-Finance Financial Institution					
4	Pawn Shop					
5	Credit Leasing Company					
6	Securities Company	-	-	-	-	-
7	Insurance Company	-	-	-	-	-
8	Loan and credits company					
<b>II</b>	<b>Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions (DNFBPs)</b>					
9	Real Estate buying-selling Agent Company					
10	Selling of Precious Metal and Antique					
11	Bar Association or Lawyer Enterprise					
12	Accounting Audit Company					
13	Casino					
14	Dealers and administrators of financial payment instruments					
15	Property Management Company					

■ Yellow Prepare  
■ Green Finished

#### 6.4 Work Plan 4: Proceeding of predicate offense, money laundering, counter-terrorism financing and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

##### 6.4.1. Anti-Money Laundering

- 1) **Investigation Organization:** 1 ) Develop and improve the coordination mechanism for the cooperation of the investigation agency and the reporting entities with strengths at both central and provincial levels, 2 ) Increase coordination with the Public Prosecutor Office and the People's Court to implement proceeding mechanism of predicate offence, focusing on the threats of Lao PDR, especially drug trafficking and other crimes, along with money laundering;
- 2) **Public Prosecutor:** Strictly investigate the case of the predicate offense after receiving from the investigation agency in the case with or without money laundering to ensure that the prosecution of the predicate offense along with the money laundering;

- 3) **The People's Supreme Court:** Increase the investigation into the accuracy and completeness of the proceedings of the Investigation Agency and the Public Prosecutor's Organization to consider increasing the money laundering offense observing that it is not complete before considering a conviction.

**General Issues related to 03 sectors above:**

- Improving the capacity of investigative work, ordering and adjudicating the relevant authorities at the central and provincial levels of the predicate offenses, especially the threats of the Lao PDR, to have the statistics of the convictions of the predicate offenses along with the money laundering increase number of statistic as expected number, especially the 07 predicate offenses that are the threats of the Lao PDR;
- Develop the basic system for collecting or compiling information of investigative agencies, the Public Prosecutor Office and the People's Supreme Courts, starting from the central level, to ensure the efficient collection of statistics included in periodic international reports in each period;
- Capacity building on money laundering proceedings for criminal organizations at each level.

**6.4.2. Prevention and Counter-Financing of Terrorism**

- 1) Implement the mechanism of cooperation and coordination with relevant parties in the list of those involved in terrorism and financing of terrorism for the United Nations Security Council of each party;
- 2) Establish a mechanism for identifying the list of people involved in terrorism and financing of terrorism domestically and request from foreign state, including modification of adjacent list;
- 3) Capacity building on proceedings of financing of terrorism.

**6.4.3. Prevention and counter-financing for proliferation of weapons of mass destruction**

- 1) Implement a mechanism for cooperation and coordination with relevant parties in compiling a list of those involved in the proliferation or the financing for the proliferation;
- 2) Identify the parties responsible for prosecuting those involved in the proliferation or financing for the proliferation;
- 3) Capacity building on prosecution of those involved in the proliferation or financing for the proliferation.

**6.5 Work Plan 5: International Cooperation**

- 1) Create conditions for Lao PDR to be able to integrate with the international community by expanding international cooperation in both depth and width on Anti-money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism in the form of bilateral cooperation (MOU) by ½ covered of Asia / Pacific Group on Money Laundering;

Table 10: Signing of Memorandum of Understanding between the Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office (AMLIO) and Foreign Partners for the period 2021-2025

Item	Country	Year				
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	Malaysia	Green				
2	India	Green				
3	Australia	Green				
4	Bhutan	Green				
5	Papua New Guinea	Yellow	Green			
6	Maldives		Yellow	Green		
7	Marshall Islands		Yellow	Green		
8	Sri Lanka		Yellow	Green		
9	Fiji	Yellow	Green			
10	Timor-Leste	Yellow	Green			
11	Mongolia		Yellow	Green		
12	United States of America			Yellow	Green	

■ Yellow Prepare  
■ Green Finished

- 2) Continue to seek possible joint and expand cooperation in the form of bilateral cooperation and membership of international organizations which related to Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism framework in order to play a role for Lao PDR to be accepted at the regional and international level;
- 3) Continue to create the conditions to ensure that Lao PDR can become a membership of Egmont Group for access to financial intelligence exchanges with other membership countries and to support the quality of intelligence analysis of Lao PDR to international standards;
- 4) Continue to develop and receive a support the use of modern technology or systems that meet international standards as a tool to support and implement the contents of international cooperation, especially the exchange of information between countries;
- 5) Strengthen the framework of international cooperation and seeking for comprehensive assistance with countries and international organizations in the areas of funding and technical knowledge to the personnel of the ministries and organizations that operate the mechanism of Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism of the Lao PDR with focus on:

- Send personnel to work or learn with countries and international organizations related to Anti-money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism in order to become Lao PDR's specialist in the international stage;
- Send related personnel to short-term, medium-term training including long-term study to learn specific areas such as: Investigation, prosecution, adjudication, supervision of reporting entities on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism;
- Send specialized staff to take learn lessoning on the construction of information networks and analysis of financial intelligence analysis in the medium-long term study from the countries that carry out such work to international standards or to be accepted at the international level.

## **6.6 Work Plan 6: National Risk Assessment for Money Laundering, Financing Terrorism of Financing and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction**

The implementation of National Risk Assessment (NRA) of the Lao PDR in 2024-2025.

### **Part III Implementation policies, mechanisms and measures.**

#### **1. Implementation Policy**

Determine guidelines, directions and regulations for the implementation of each strategic plan in order to formulate the initial general rules and policies for the implementation of the strategic plan.

#### **2. Implementation Mechanism**

Once the strategic plan has been determined, it will be implemented through programs and projects related to each task and implemented by assigning the relevant parties to implement, evaluate and monitor periodically to determine the future direction.

#### **3. Implementation Measures**

The successful implementation of the ten-year strategy (2021-2030) is the responsibility of the entire Party, the entire state, the entire army and the people; it is at all levels, from the central to the local level.

Measures to implement this strategy into concrete include the following mechanisms to create uniformity of awareness, absorption, and transformation into work plans, personnel plans and financial plans:

##### **A. Organizational action measures:**

- 1) Organize to absorb the strategic content in their sector, which directs the implementation of the ten-year development strategy (2021-2030) of their sector by translating into work plans, plans and projects that can be implemented in their sector;
- 2) Strengthen the role of all organizations, both public and private, both domestic and foreign, to participate in the implementation of the strategy in a concrete way.

##### **B. Measures to monitor and manage the implementation of the strategy:**

- 1) Mechanisms and plans for monitoring, inspecting, evaluating and evaluation of the implementation of the strategy on a regular basis. If a new problem arises during the implementation of the strategy, it must be adapted to the new situation.
- 2) Improve the system and tools for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the strategy into a comprehensive system.

**Appendix 1:**

Summarize work plan and Action plan for 10 years (Indicator)  
(Total of 05 strategies, 06 work plans and 45 action plans)

Item	Strategies, work plans and action plans		Action plan										Responsible Sector	Remark
			2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		
I.	<b>Strategy 1: Creation and Amendment of Legislation</b>													
	<b>Work plan 1: Creation and Amendment of Legislation</b>													
	1.1	<b>Creation and Amendment of Legislation</b>												
	1.1.1	<b>Action plan:</b> Summarize and conclude the legislation on the roles of all relevant sectors in each area, such as the management of the reporting entities, the investigation and mutual legal assistant in criminal matter.;											AMLIO, Relevant sectors	
	1.1.2	<b>Action plan:</b> Examine or review the content of the principles that define the advantages and											AMLIO	



		private, as a basis and can be implemented effectively.												
	1.1.5	<u>Action plan:</u> Create and improve legislation related to the management of the reporting entities and the business activities of the reporting entities or related business to ensure that they promote the growth of the business.											AMLIO, Relevant sectors	
	1.2	Establishment of legislative enforcement mechanisms												
	1.2.1	<u>Action plan:</u> Identify or identify the person in charge of the actual work in the relevant organizations at the central and provincial levels.											AMLIO, Relevant sectors	
	1.2.2	<u>Action plan:</u> Establish a committee to determine the role of working together in each aspect of the work in accordance with the legislation as defined.											AMLIO, Relevant Sectors	



	1.2.3	<u>Action plan:</u> Implement its role in a specially designed coordinator working group.											AMLIO, Relevant sectors	
	1.2.4	<u>Action plan:</u> Relevant government organizations and the private sector should have staff responsible for the implementation of legislation, coordination and the need to measure the level of understanding of the relevant staff periodically.											AMLIO, Relevant sectors	
	1.3	Propagate, disseminate and provide training on approved legislation.												
	1.3.1	<u>Action plan:</u> Summarize specific target groups and target groups that focus on both public and private sectors to prioritize content and targets in advertising, dissemination and training.											AMLIO, Relevant sectors	
	1.3.2	<u>Action plan:</u> Develop specific action plans and courses to promote, disseminate and provide specific training to specific											AMLIO, Relevant sectors	

			target groups that are easy to understand and implement, as well as provide opportunities for the exchange of views of the parties to be diverse and centralized clarification to ensure the same level of understanding are there.															
		1.3.3	<u>Action plan:</u> Creating a specific introduction content (such as video format and animation videos, or illustrations, content creation, and illustrations that introduce some of the necessary legislation) to suit each target group. (Including financial education work related to anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism) and the use of modern media tools such as online, television, radio, newspapers, circulate letter and others.															AMLIO, Relevant sectors

	1.3.4	<u>Action plan:</u> Identify any work related to any organization at the central level to be proactive in order to advertise, disseminate and organize its training at the local level.											AMLIO, Relevant sectors	
II.	<b>Strategy 2: Mechanism for the implementation of Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism</b>													
	<b>Work plan 2: Mechanism for the implementation of Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism</b>													
	2.1	In terms of personnel												
	2.1.1	<u>Action plan:</u> Improve the National Coordination Committee for Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism in accordance with the political system - the administration of the Lao PDR in the new era;											AMLIO,	

	2.1.2	<u>Action plan:</u> Capacity building on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism for 15 ministries and agencies in charge of Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism with focus and be able to implement Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism along with its roles and responsibilities, especially those involved in proceedings and supervisor sectors;												AMLIO, Relevant sectors	
	2.1.3	<u>Action plan:</u> Seeking technical assistant form abroad in order to upgrade the knowledge of staff, such as intelligence analysis, inspection of reporting entities and legal work.												AMLIO,	
	2.2	Intelligence Work													
	2.2.1	<u>Action plan:</u> Research and improve the model and method of analysis with												AMLIO,	

			modern models to adapt to the actual situation in each period.														
		2.2.2	<u>Action plan:</u> Coordinate with the authorities who investigate periodically, to discuss the quality and demand for information from the intelligence report of the Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office in order to improve the quality.														AMLIO,
		2.2.3	<u>Action plan:</u> Collect, monitor and inspect strictly the implementation of the report and the compilation of information of the reporting entities and apply the implementation of administrative measure to reporting entities that do not comply or do not pay attention to the implementation of regulations.														AMLIO

	2.2.4	<u>Action plan:</u> Update the database system of the Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office periodically to suit the needs of the use of information and to ensure the confidentiality of information in accordance with international standards.												AMLIO,	
	2.2.5	<u>Action plan:</u> Set clear expectations for expanding the exchange of information both domestically and internationally.												AMLIO	
III.	<b>Strategy 3: Improve capacity building for supervisor of Reporting Entities</b>														
	<b>Work plan 3: Reporting Entities supervision</b>														
	3.1	Establish mechanisms and procedures for management of all the work on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism													
	3.1.1	<u>Action plan:</u> Research plan to identify reporting entities management who report AML/CFT												AMLIO, Relevant sectors	

	3.1.2	<u>Action plan:</u> Creating legislation to Supervise entities with reporting on AML/CFT												AMLIO, Relevant sectors
	3.2	Improve Capacity Building to reporting entities on AML/CFT												
	3.2.1	<u>Action plan:</u> Monitoring and capacity building plans for reporting entities on AML/CFT												AMLIO, Relevant sectors
	3.2.2	<u>Action plan:</u> Risk Based Approach (RBA) planning for reporting entities on AML/CFT												AMLIO
<b>IV.</b>	Strategy 4: Improve the capacity to investigation authorities on proceeding related to predicated offense ML, TF and PF													
	<b>Work Plan 4: Proceeding of predicate offense, ML, TF and PF</b>													
	4.1	Anti-Money Laundering												
	4.1.1	<u>Action plan:</u> 1) Develop and improve the coordination mechanism for the cooperation of the investigation agency and the reporting entities with strengths at both central and provincial levels, 2) Increase												Investigation Authorities

			coordination with the Public Prosecutor office and the People's Court to implement proceeding mechanism of predicate offence, focusing on the threats of Lao PDR, especially drug trafficking and other crimes, along with money laundering;															
		4.1.2	<u>Action plan:</u> Strictly investigate the case of the predicate offense after receiving from the investigation agency in the case with or without money laundering to ensure that the prosecution of the predicate offense along with the money laundering															The Office of the Supreme People's Prosecutor
		4.1.3	<u>Action plan:</u> Increase the investigation into the accuracy and completeness of the proceedings of the Investigation Agency and the Public Prosecutor's Organization to consider increasing the money laundering offense observing															The People's Supreme Court



		that it is not complete before considering a conviction.													
	4.1.4	<u>Action plan:</u> Improving the capacity of investigative work, ordering and adjudicating the relevant authorities at the central and provincial levels of the predicate offenses, especially the threats of the Lao PDR, to have the statistics of the convictions of the predicate offenses along with the money laundering increase number of statistic as expected number, especially the 07 predicate offenses that are the threats of the Lao PDR;												Criminal Investigation Authority	
	4.1.5	<u>Action plan:</u> Develop the basic system for collecting or compiling information of investigative agencies, the Public Prosecutor Office and the People's Supreme Courts, starting from the central level, to ensure the efficient collection of statistics included in periodic												Criminal Investigation Authority	

		international reports in each period;												
	4.1.6	<u>Action plan:</u> Capacity building on money laundering proceedings for criminal organizations at each level.												Criminal Investigation Authority
	4.2	<b>Counter-Financing of Terrorism</b>												
	4.2.1	<u>Action plan:</u> Implement the mechanism of cooperation and coordination with relevant parties in the list of those involved in terrorism and financing of terrorism for the United Nations Security Council of each party.												AMLIO, MOPS, MOFA
	4.2.2	<u>Action plan:</u> Establish a mechanism for identifying the list of people involved in terrorism and financing of terrorism domestically and request from foreign state, including modification of adjacent list.												AMLIO, MOPS, MOFA,  The Office of the Supreme People's Prosecutor ,  The People's



		financing for the proliferation.												People's Prosecutor, The People's Supreme Court	
	4.3.3	<u>Action plan</u> : Capacity building on prosecution of those involved in the proliferation or financing for the proliferation.												MOPS, The Office of the Supreme People's Prosecutor, The People's Supreme Court	
<b>V.</b>	<b>Strategy 5: International Cooperation</b>														
	<b>Work plan 5: International Cooperation</b>														
	5.1	<u>Action plan</u> : Create conditions for Lao PDR to be able to integrate with the international community by expanding international cooperation in both depth and width on Anti-money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism in the form of bilateral cooperation (MOU) by ½ covered												AMLIO, Relevant Sectors	

	of Asia / Pacific Group on Money Laundering membership;												
5.2	<u>Action plan:</u> Continue research to joint and cooperation in the form of bilateral cooperation and membership of international organizations which related to Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism frame work in order to play a role Lao PDR to be accepted at the regional and international level;												AMLIO, Relevant Sectors
5.3	<u>Action plan:</u> Continue to create the conditions to ensure that Lao PDR can become a membership of Egmont Group for access to financial intelligence exchanges with other membership countries and to support the quality of intelligence analysis of Lao PDR to international standards;												AMLIO, Relevant Sectors
5.4	<u>Action plan:</u> Continue to develop and receive a support the use of modern technology or systems that meet international standards as a tool to support and implement the contents of international												AMLIO, Relevant Sectors

		cooperation, especially the exchange of information between countries;											
	5.5	<u>Action plan:</u> Strengthen the framework of international cooperation and seeking for comprehensive assistance with countries and international organizations in the areas of funding and technical knowledge to the personnel of the ministries and organizations that operate the mechanism of Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism of the Lao PDR											AMLIO
	5.5.1	Send personnel to work or learn with countries and international organizations related to Anti-money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism in order to become Lao PDR's specialist in the international stage											AMLIO, Relevant Sectors
	5.5.2	Send related personnel to short-term, medium-term and long-term training to learn specific areas such as:											AMLIO, Relevant Sectors

		Investigation, prosecution, adjudication, supervision of reporting entities on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism;												
	5.5.3	Send specialized staff to learn lessons on the construction of information networks and analysis of financial intelligence analysis in the medium-long term from the countries that carry out such work to international standards or to be accepted at the international level.											AMLIO, Relevant Sectors	
	<u>Work plan 6:</u> National Risk Assessment for Money Laundering, Terrorism and Proliferation Financing of Weapons of Mass Destruction													
		<u>Action plan:</u> The implementation of National Risk Assessment (NRA) of the Lao PDR in 2024-2025											AMLIO, Relevant Sectors	

Appendix 2:

Summarize legislation related to Anti-Money Laundering and Counter- Financing of Terrorism in 2011-2020 (39 issues, of which 06 are applicable within the Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office)

Item	Legislation used in the work on anti-money laundering and counter- financing of terrorism	Legislative type	No.	Dated
1.	Criminal Code	Law	26 / NA	17 May 2017
2.	Law on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism,	Law	50 / NA	21 July 2014
3.	Mutual Legal Assistant in Criminal Matter	Law	88 / NA	12 November 2020.
4.	Decree on Implementation and Operations of National Coordination Committee on AMLCFT	Decree	350/PM	14 October 2016
5.	Decree on Entrust and Responsibilities in Implementing the Activities of AML CFT	Decree	127/Gov	20 February 2020
6.	Order of Chairman of the National Coordination Committee for Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism On enhancing monitor and inspect the Anonymous Accounts	Order	05/NCC	19 May 2015
7.	Order Of Chairman of the National Coordination Committee for Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism on Enhancing Monitor and inspect the Anonymous Accounts.	Order	06/NCC	19 May 2015
8.	Order on the Withholding, Freezing or Seizure of Funds Relating to Terrorists or Financing of Terrorism (Revised)	Order	03/PM	11 February 2016
9.	Instruction on the Implementation of the work on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism,	Instruction	2122/MOPS	23 December 2016
10.	Directive on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Prosecution	Directive	01 /NCC	08 January 2020
11.	Order on the Withholding Freezing or Seizure of Funds Relating to Proliferation Financing	Order	20/PM	26 November 2020
12.	Decision on Designate AML/CFT Supervisor for Security Exchange	Decision	07/NCC	19 May 2015



13.	Decision on Designated for AML/CFT Supervisor for Commercial Banks and Financial Institution	Decision	416/BOL	05 June 2015
14.	Regulation on the Reporting of Cash Transactions Report	Regulation	417//BOL	05 June 2015.
15.	Decision on Reporting Suspicious Transaction Related Money Laundering or Financing of Terrorism	Decision	13/NCC	19 October 2015
16.	Decision on the Reporting of Wire Transfers in exceeding the specified limit	Decision	963/BOL	27 November 2015
17.	Agreement on Know Your Customers and Customer Due Diligence	Agreement	01/NCC	15 January 2016
18.	Decision on Licensing of Commercial Banks and Banks 'Branches	Decision	42/BOL	15 January 2016
19.	Decision on the Provision of Additional Information by Financial Institutions	Decision	45/BOL	15 January 2016
20.	Decision on Administrative Measures Violated Regulations and Law on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism	Decision	09/NCC	30 March 2016
21.	Agreement on the appointment of the Anti-Money Laundering Coordination Technical Unit (AML Working Group	Agreement	07/NCC	11 May 2016
22.	Decision on Designated for AML working Group	Decision	19/ NCC	17 October 2017
23.	Decision on Designated for specific focal points on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism,	Decision	1112/AMLIO	14 November 2016;
24.	Decision on the Business Management of Money Transfer Services,	Decision	1058/BOL,	05 December 2016;
25.	Decision on the Organization and operation of the Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office	Decision	15 / NCC	08 November 2016;
26.	Agreement on the organization and operation of the Anti-Money Laundering Information Bureau	Agreement	07/NCC	25 June 2021
27.	Agreement on the sharing of responsibilities for the prevention of money laundering and the financing of terrorism	Agreement	10/NCC	16 March 2022
28.	Division of responsibilities regarding the prevention of money laundering and the financing of terrorism of the internal departments of the Bank of the Lao PDR No. /Thal, dated March 16, 2022.	Agreement	174/BOL	16 March 2022

29.	Regulation on the Declaration of Cash, Precious metals and Bearer Negotiable Instruments While Entering/Exiting the Lao PDR	Regulation	06/NCC	19 May 2015
30.	Instruction on Indicators of Transactions Suspected of Money Laundering or Financing of Terrorism	Instruction	41/AMLIU	12 January 2016
31.	Instruction on Suspected Transactions Reporting on Money Laundering or Financing of Terrorism	Instruction	42/AMLIU	12 January 2016
32.	Recommendations for the application of interim measures against the property related to the money laundering and financing of terrorism,	Recommendations	08/ NCC	30 March 2016
33.	Instruction on the Management of MVT Money Transfer Service Business	Instruction	22/FISD	26 September 2018
34.	Instruction on listing and delisting of terrorists or financing of terrorism	Instruction	03 /NCC	27 April 2022
35.	Regulations on providing additional information on the source of registered capital, the structure of shareholders and the actual beneficiaries of securities companies,	Regulation	006/LSCO;	28 January 2016
36.	Manual On-site Inspection for Financial Institutions on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism	Manual		8 August 2018
37.	Manual on Risk Based Approach on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism,	Manual		19 May 2019
38.	Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), Revised	Manual		15 January 2020
39.	Manual for Suspicious Transaction Report (STR) and Cash Transaction Report (CTR) Online Report 2019.	Manual		

Source: Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office, Year 2021