



The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) vide public document ‘High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action’ – June 2024, has called on its members and other jurisdictions to refer to the statement on Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) and Iran adopted in February 2020 which remains in effect. Further, Myanmar was added to the list of High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action in the October 2022 FATF plenary and FATF has called on its members and other jurisdictions to apply enhanced due diligence measures proportionate to the risk arising from Myanmar. When applying enhanced due diligence measures, countries have been advised to ensure that flows of funds for humanitarian assistance, legitimate NPO activity and remittances are not disrupted. The status of Myanmar in the list of countries subject to a call for action, remains unchanged.

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

www.rbi.org.in

गवर्नर
GOVERNOR

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Ref.No.SECD.BRDS.209/02.16.001/2022-23

May 26, 2022
Jyeshtha 5, 1944 (Saka)

The Finance Secretary
Government of India
Ministry of Finance
New Delhi - 110 001

Dear Finance Secretary,

In pursuance of Section 53(2) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, I have the pleasure in transmitting the following documents:

- (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts for the year ended March 31, 2022 certified by the Bank's Auditors and signed by the Chief General Manager, the Deputy Governors and I; and
- (ii) Two copies of the Annual Report of the Central Board on the working of the Bank during the year ended March 31, 2022.

Sincerely,



Shaktikanta Das

FATF had earlier identified the following jurisdictions as having strategic deficiencies in their regimes to counter money laundering, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing and had placed the jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring, which had developed action plan with the FATF to deal with them. These jurisdictions were: Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Jamaica, Kenya, Mali,

Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, South Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Türkiye, Vietnam and Yemen. As per the June 28, 2024 FATF public statement, Monaco and Venezuela have been added to the list of Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring while Jamaica and Türkiye have been removed from this list based on review by the FATF.

FATF plenary releases documents titled “High-Risk jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action” and “Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring” with respect to jurisdictions that have strategic AML/CFT deficiencies as part of the ongoing efforts to identify and work with jurisdictions with strategic Anti-Money Laundering (AML)/Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT) deficiencies. This advice does not preclude the regulated entities from legitimate trade and business transactions with these countries and jurisdictions mentioned there.



The detailed information is available in the updated public statements and document released by FATF on June 28, 2024. The statements and document can be accessed at the following URL:

About FATF

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is an inter-governmental body established in 1989 by the Ministers of its Member jurisdictions. The objectives of the FATF are to set standards and promote effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and other related threats to the integrity of the international financial system. The FATF monitors the progress of its members in implementing necessary measures, reviews money laundering and terrorist financing techniques and counter-measures, and promotes the adoption and implementation of appropriate measures globally. The FATF's decision making body, the FATF Plenary, meets three times a year and updates these statements, which may be noted.

The Government of India has enacted the Right to Information Act, 2005 (<http://www.persmin.nic.in>) which has come into effect from October 12, 2005. The Right to Information under this Act is meant to give to the citizens of India access to information under control of public authorities to promote transparency and accountability in these organisations. The Act, under Sections 8 and 9, provides for certain categories of information to be exempt from disclosure. The Act also provides for appointment of a Chief Public Information Officer to deal with requests for information.

The Reserve Bank of India has an established communication policy. Under this, the Reserve Bank of India regularly releases information and data on Indian economy, banking and finance. It releases the information and data at regular periodicity – daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, six monthly and annually. In addition, it also releases information, as and when required, through occasional publications, such as, studies and reports.



The Reserve Bank also places in public domain its instructions relating to banking, finance, foreign exchange and other related subjects. Further, the Reserve Bank also disseminates information, especially of general interest, through daily press releases.

The information and data routinely released by the Reserve Bank are available on its website (www.rbi.org.in)

The details of information that is already available from the Reserve Bank of India are:

Citizens of India will have to make the request for information in writing, clearly specifying the information sought under the Right to Information Act, 2005. The application for request should give the contact details (postal address, telephone number, fax number, email address) so that the applicants can be contacted for clarifications or the information. Since as per the Act, information can be furnished only to citizens of India, you will have to give your citizen status as well. **Citizen can also lodge request through online portal by accessing the link <https://rtionline.gov.in/> where the RTI fees can be paid online and the requester gets the registration number upon submission of the request and can track the application.**

How long will the RBI take to provide information?

The Reserve Bank of India will, within 30 days of receipt of the application for information along with the fee, communicate to the requestor whether it can or cannot provide the information.

Will I have to pay to get the information?

As per the Right to Information (Regulation of Fee and Cost) Rules, 2005, the public authority shall charge:

- Rs.2/- for each page (in A-4 or A-3 size paper) created or copied;
- actual charge or cost price of a copy in larger size paper;
- actual cost or price for samples or models; and
- for inspection of records, no fee for the first hour; and a fee of Rs.5/- for each subsequent hour (or fraction thereof)

Further, to provide information under Section 7(5) of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the public authority shall charge:

- Rs. 50/- per diskette or floppy; and
- for information provided in printed form at the price fixed for such publication or Rs. 2/- per page of photocopy for extracts from the publication
- **At what stage will I have to pay this cost?**

If the Reserve Bank of India has the information and can provide it to you it will, within 30 days of its receiving the application along with appropriate fees, communicate to you the cost of providing the information as prescribed under Section 7(1) of Right to Information Act.

When will I get the information?

You will get the information, once the Reserve Bank of India receives the payment towards providing the information.

Can the Reserve Bank of India refuse to give me information?

The Right to Information Act, 2005 under Sections 8 and 9 exempts certain categories of information from disclosures. These include:

- Information, disclosure of which would prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security, strategic, scientific or economic interests of the State, relation with foreign State or lead to incitement of an offence.
- Information which has been expressly forbidden to be published by any court of law or tribunal or the disclosure of which may constitute contempt of court;
- Information, the disclosure of which would cause a breach of privilege of Parliament or the State Legislature;
- Information including commercial confidence, trade secrets or intellectual property, the disclosure of which would harm the competitive position of a third party, unless the competent authority is satisfied that larger public interest warrants the disclosure of such information;
- Information available to a person in his fiduciary relationship, unless the competent authority is satisfied that the larger public interest warrants the disclosure of such information;
- Information received in confidence from foreign Government; information, the disclosure of which would endanger the life or physical safety of any person or identify the source of information or assistance given in confidence for law enforcement or security purposes;
- Information which would impede the process of investigation or apprehension or prosecution of offenders;
- Cabinet papers including records of deliberations of the Council of Ministers, Secretaries and other officers;
- Information which relates to personal information the disclosure of which has no relationship to any public activity or interest, or which would cause unwarranted invasion of the privacy of the individual.



Master Direction on Counterfeit Notes, 2024 – Detection, Reporting and Monitoring

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has, from time to time, issued several guidelines / instructions / directives to the banks on Counterfeit Notes.

2. A Master Direction incorporating and updating the extant guidelines / instructions / directives on the subject has been prepared to enable banks to have all current instructions on Counterfeit Notes at one place for reference.
3. This [Direction](#) has been issued in exercise of powers conferred upon RBI under Section 35A and Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.