

REPORT
ON 2017-2020 NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF
RISKS OF FINANCING PROLIFERATION OF
WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION
IN THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

This document has been developed with the methodology approved by the Interagency Committee on Combating Money Laundering, Terrorism Financing and Proliferation Financing in the Republic of Armenia. The document has been approved at the 36th session of the Interagency Committee held on 18 October 2021.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AML/CTF Law	Republic of Armenia Law on Combating Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing
DNFBP	Designated non-financial business or profession
FMC	Financial Monitoring Center of the Central Bank of Armenia
Interagency Committee	Interagency Committee on Combating Money Laundering, Terrorism Financing and Proliferation Financing, established by decision of the Prime Minister No. 45-A from 17 January 2019
ML	Money laundering
MOD	Ministry of Defense
MOE	Ministry of Economy
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NSS	National Security Service
PF	Financing proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
TF	Terrorism financing
TFS	Targeted financial sanctions
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
WMD	Weapons of mass destruction

KEY FINDINGS

1. The key findings of the analysis of PF threats are as follows:
 - 1) Armenia is not a large producer of controlled or military goods and technologies;
 - 2) A strict licensing regime and border controls are established for import and export of dual-use goods;
 - 3) No permits for the export of dual-use goods to Iran and North Korea have been issued within the period under review;
 - 4) Within the period under review, no criminal cases have been initiated for proliferation of WMD or its financing; the competent authorities have not received any intelligence or other alerts about such possible cases;
 - 5) Obligated entities have not identified matches with the names/titles of persons designated for PF, as well as cases of possible connections with them.
2. The key findings of the analysis of PF vulnerabilities are as follows:
 - 1) Armenia is a member of a wide range of international agreements and regimes for combating PF;
 - 2) On 5 February 2015, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs adopted the 2015-2020 National Action Plan aimed at implementing UNSCR 1540;
 - 3) The domestic lists of materials and intellectual property subject to export control and licensing in Armenia are comprehensive and meet the criteria developed under the Wassenaar Agreement;
 - 4) An interagency committee has been established by a decision of the Prime Minister in 2011 to implement the requirements of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction;
 - 5) Whereas Armenian legislation requires mandatory implementation of the sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council only, obligated entities have properly introduced relevant systems and also implement the sanctions imposed by the US and the EU;
 - 6) No transactions have been carried out with North Korea in accordance with UNSC Resolution 1718, as well as with the public statements of FATF;
 - 7) Armenian banks provide to persons interconnected with Iran strictly limited banking services, which are not subject to the restrictions regarding correspondent relationships and/or sanctions imposed on Iran.
3. PF threats and vulnerabilities are assessed as low (1 point). According to Paragraph 30 of the “Methodology for 2017-2020 National Assessment of Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Proliferation Financing Risks in the Republic of Armenia”, the **residual risk of PF is assessed as low.**

