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- ♦ Achievements
- Successful launch CBE exam (Online examination)
- ♦ Members List 2020
- ♦ MOU with Air University Islamabad
- LEGEND (New approved Coaching center in Dubai)
- ♦ Articles by Muhammad Waseem (ACPA)
 - * CPA introducing Corporate Diploma to Become Compliance Officer
 - CPA Diploma Parallel with IFRS and Highlighting its Significance
- Participation online meeting with FMU
 Pakistan regarding AML Supervision (FATF)
 - * AML Supervision
 - Guidance from FMU
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- ♦ Webinar on VAT conduct by UAE Chapter
- ♦ UAE Chapter Meeting with AAA in Dubai







President's Message

Greetings to the CPA-Pakistan Community.

As we continue to navigate the disruptions and challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, I'd like to take a moment to express my gratitude for how our community has been responding, and to reflect on what guides our decision-making during this challenging time.

I truly appreciate the hard work and ingenuity shown by our faculty and staff in recent weeks. They have worked tirelessly to develop and implement ways to support our students and help sustain their academic progress.

I'd also like to thank our students for being flexible and patient under such stressful circumstances.

And I am grateful to our alumni, who have been asking what they can do to help.

We are all trying to make sense of this unprecedented situation. It is fluid, uncertain, unfair, and very demanding of us.

But we are making these sacrifices for the greater good, and to protect the most vulnerable among us.

Prof. Dr. Majid Rasheed
President
CPA-Pakistan



	1	M-2438	Bilal Naeem Khan	ACPA	Saudi Arabia
	2	M-2437	Syed Zaka Uddin	ACPA	Oman
	3	M-2436	Muhammad Zubair Ilyas	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
1	4	M-2435	Bilal Ahmed	ACPA	Saudi Arabia
	5	M-2434	Raza Qayyum Choudhry	ACPA	Pakistan
1	6	M-2433	Muhammad Khawar Iqbal	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
	7	M-2432	Izhar Ahmed Khan	ACPA	Saudi Arabia
	8	M-2431	Muhammad Muzamal	ACPA	Pakistan
	9	M-2430	Adnan Nawab	ACPA	Pakistan
	10	M-2429	Syed Zafar Ali	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
	11	M-2428	Nabil Mohammed Redha Ali Al-Hashimi	FCPA	United Arab Emirates
	12	M-2427	Abdulkadir Hassan Mohamed	ACPA	Pakistan
	13	M-2426	Muhammad Faizan Arif Sufi	ACPA	Pakistan
	14	M-2425	Danish Raheem	ACPA	Pakistan
	15	M-2424	Muhammad Uzair	ACPA	Pakistan
	16	M-2423	Arsalaan Khalid	ACPA	Pakistan
	17	M-2422	Umair Ahmed	ACPA	Pakistan
	18	M-2421	Mohammad Aamir Waheed	ACPA	Saudi Arabia
	19	M-2420	Rashid Abdullah Al Rahmah	FCPA	United Arab Emirates
	20	M-2419	Muhammad Naeem Javid	ACPA	Pakistan
	21	M-2418	Qamar Aftab	ACPA	Pakistan



	22	M-2417	Muhammad Iqbal Ayub	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
	23	M-2416	Athar Tariq	ACPA	Pakistan
	24	M-2415	Arslan Ahmad	ACPA	Saudi Arabia
0	25	M-2414	Muhammad Aqeel Khalid	ACPA	Pakistan
1	26	M-2413	S. Sethu Gopalakrishnan	ACPA	India
-	27	M-2412	Rahim Ullah Jan	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
/	28	M-2411	Muhammad Adeel Chughtai	ACPA	Pakistan
	29	M-2410	Muhammad Kashif	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
	30	M-2409	Muhammad Saqib Umer	ACPA	Saudi Arabia
	31	M-2408	Saleem Ahmed Memon	ACPA	Pakistan
	32	M-2407	Shafaq	ACPA	Pakistan
	33	M-2406	Saleh Sultan	ACPA	Pakistan
	34	M-2405	Umar Hayyat	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
	35	M-2404	Abdul Sattar	ACPA	Pakistan
	36	M-2403	Najmul Hassan	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
	37	M-2402	Nabeel Shaukat Ali Seyal	ACPA	Pakistan
	38	M-2401	Aniume, Chidozie John Onwuka	ACPA	Nigeria
	39	M-2400	Adnan Jahangir Abbasi	ACPA	Pakistan
	40	M-2399	Muhammad Bubruk Mirza	ACPA	Saudi Arabia
	41	M-2398	Shahzad Munir	ACPA	Pakistan
	42	M-2397	Bisman Ahmad Siyal	ACPA	Pakistan
	43	M-2396	Ahmed Rafique Chaudhry	ACPA	Saudi Arabia
	44	M-2395	Chan Hing Sang Alexander	FCPA	-
	45	M-2394	Anum Yaqoob Jalal	ACPA	Pakistan
200	46	M-2393	Bilal Usman	ACPA	Pakistan
	47	M-2392	Muhammad Ahsan	ACPA	Saudi Arabia



	48	M-2391	Khursheed Ahmad	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
	49	M-2390	Kwok Yue	FCPA	-
	50	M-2389	Amir Karimi	ACPA	Pakistan
	51	M-2388	Adil Saleem	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
	52	M-2387	Muhammad Zeshan Yousaf	ACPA	Saudi Arabia
	53	M-2386	Umad Malik	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
	54	M-2385	Sayed Kashif Anwar Jan	ACPA	Pakistan
	55	M-2384	Aamir Khan	ACPA	Pakistan
	56	M-2383	Hammad Zia	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
	57	M-2382	Raja Naveed Khalid	ACPA	Saudi Arabia
	58	M-2381	Hafeez Ur Rehman	ACPA	Pakistan
	59	M-2380	Faisal Nadeem	ACPA	Pakistan
	60	M-2379	Tayyab Hussain Bhatti	ACPA	Oman
	61	M-2378	Waqas Ali	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
	62	M-2377	Abdullahi Mohamed Hussein	ACPA	Djibouti
	63	M-2376	Zaka Ullah Jan	ACPA	Saudi Arabia
	64	M-2375	Kamran Raza	ACPA	Pakistan
	65	M-2374	Mian Muhammad Mohsin	ACPA	Pakistan
	66	M-2373	Abdul Rahman Khan	ACPA	Pakistan
	67	M-2372	Muhammad Majid	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
	68	M-2371	Khurram	ACPA	Pakistan
	69	M-2370	Wasiq Ikhlaq	ACPA	Pakistan
	70	M-2369	Faoz Ul Haq Khokhar	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
	71	M-2368	Sibra Akhtar	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
wild the	72	M-2367	Muhammad Zafar	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
	73	M-2366	Faisal Mohamed Abdi	ACPA	Somalia



	74	M-2365	Adnan Abbasi	ACPA	Saudi Arabia
	75	M-2364	Muhammad Behzad	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
)	76	M-2363	Owais Abdul Jabbar	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
	77	M-2362	Nadim Ullah	ACPA	Pakistan
	78	M-2361	Muhammad Umar Islam	ACPA	Pakistan
	79	M-2360	Atif Bashir	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
1	80	M-2359	Hamid Mehmood Malik	ACPA	Qatar
	81	M-2358	Adnan Ghani	ACPA	Pakistan
	82	M-2357	Muhammad Abubakr Mirza	ACPA	Pakistan
	83	M-2356	Adeel Ahmad	ACPA	Pakistan
	84	M-2355	Ismail Mohamed Mohamoud	ACPA	Somalia
	85	M-2354	Haji Muhammad Faizan Shaikh	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
	86	M-2 <mark>353</mark>	Qasim Rashid	ACPA	Saudi Arabia
	87	M- <mark>2352</mark>	Kamran Qudoos	ACPA	Oman
	88	M-2351	Muhammad Aslam Javed	ACPA	Pakistan
	89	M-2350	Shoaib Shakoor	ACPA	Pakistan
	90	M-2349	Adnan Parvez	ACPA	Pakistan
	91	M-2348	Anam Aslam	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
	92	M-2347	Tariq Ijaz	ACPA	Saudi Arabia
	93	M-2346	Zeeshan Azeem	ACPA	Pakistan
	94	M-2345	Hamid Javed	ACPA	Pakistan
	95	M-2344	Aftab Alam	ACPA	Pakistan
	96	M-2343	Muhammad Zeeshan Azad	ACPA	United Kingdom
-	97	M-2342	Raheel Mahmood	ACPA	Pakistan
(di	98	M-2341	Muhammad Usama Arif	ACPA	Pakistan
	99	M-2340	Sohail Mahmood	ACPA	United Arab Emirates



	100	M-2339	Ibrar Ahmad khan	ACPA	Pakistan
	101	M-2338	Muhammad Zahid		United Arab Emirates
	102	M-2337	Ibrahim Bin Abdul Qudus		Pakistan
	103	M-2336	Muhammad Omer Ali Khan		Saudi Arabia
	104	M-2335	Hassan Hyder Toor		Pakistan
	105	M-2334	Awais Bin Mehmood		Malta
	106	M-2333	Asad Abbas Haidery	ACPA	Iraq
	107	M-2332	Hafiz Muhammad Tanveer Yousaf	ACPA	Saudi Arabia
<	108	M-2331	Hafiz Arafat Ali	ACPA	Pakistan
-	109	M-2330	Mumtaz Ahmad Qureshi	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
	110	M-2329	Muhammad Waseem Anjum	ACPA	Pakistan
	111	M-2328	Satendra Chaturvedi	FCPA	United Arab Emirates
	112	M-2327	Manish Kumar Chaturvedi	FCPA	United Arab Emirates
	113	M-2326	Mohamed Abdulrahman Shamis Al Shamsi	FCPA	United Arab Emirates
	114	M-2 <mark>325</mark>	Muhammad Parvez Awan	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
	115	M-2324	Asif Hussain	ACPA	Saudi Arabia
	116	M-2323	Madiha Khurshid	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
	117	M-2322	Mohsin Ali	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
	118	M-2321	Mansoor Shafiq		United Arab Emirates
	119	M-2320 Bilal Shahid Dar		ACPA	Pakistan
	120	M-2319	Shahbaz Ahmad	ACPA	Oman
	121	M-2318	Usamah Bin Hameed	ACPA	Pakistan
	122	M-2317	Moustafa Omar Mohamed Moustafa	FCPA	Egypt
	123	M-2316	Muzammil Arshad	ACPA	Maldives
n A	124	M-2315	Kamran Ahmed Kandawala	ACPA	Canada



	125	M-2314	Muhammad Wasim	ACPA	Pakistan
	126	M-2313	Shoaib Zeeshan	ACPA	Pakistan
	127	M-2312	Muhammad Naveed Jan	ACPA	Pakistan
	128	M-2311	Muhammad Hashaam Saleem	ACPA	Pakistan
	129	M-2310	Shameel Iqbal	ACPA	Pakistan
	130	M-2309	Zeeshan	ACPA	Pakistan
	131	M-2308	Muhammad Dawood Ali	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
	132	M-2307	Muhammad Azam Khan	ACPA	Saudi Arabia
	133	M-2306	Khursheed Ekram	ACPA	Canada
	134	M-2305	Tayyab Mehmood	ACPA	Pakistan
	135	M-2304	Ali Raza Hashmi	ACPA	Saudi Arabia
	136	M-2303	Wajahat Gul	ACPA	Pakistan
	137	M-2302	Liaqat Ali	ACPA	Pakistan
	138	M-2301	Awais Younas	ACPA	Pakistan
	139	M-2300	Bashir Abdisamad Hared	ACPA	Somalia
	140	M-2299	Ali Tahir	ACPA	Saudi Arabia
	141	M-2298	Asees Muhammad Shoaib	ACPA	Pakistan
	142	M-2297	Asif Ahmed	ACPA	United Arab Emirates
	143	M-2296	Syed Khurram Hussain	ACPA	Pakistan
	144	M-2295	Umair Aslam	ACPA	Oman
	145	M-2294	Muhammad Safdar Butt	ACPA	Saudi Arabia
	146	M-2293	Muhammad Bilal	ACPA	Pakistan
	147	M-2292	Muhammad Arif	ACPA	Pakistan
185	148	M-2291	Yasir Azam	ACPA	Pakistan
7	149	M-2290	Ashfaq Salamat	ACPA	Oman



ARTICLES

By

Muhammad Wasim





CPA Diploma Parallel with IFRS and Highlighting its Significance

What are the benefits of IFRS for CPA member?

Today, cross-border transactions are commonplace, with vast numbers of businesses seeking investment opportunities across the globe. In the past, this sort of internationalism was hampered by different countries maintaining different accounting standards, adding cost, complexity, and risk to business deals. IFRS eliminates that problem by ensuring that almost 120 countries adopt the same, globally applicable set of accounting standards. IFRS aims to make financial statements consistent, comparable, and transparent across the world.

What is the difference between GAAP and IFRS?

The standards that are used to govern the rules of financial reporting can vary across countries. In the United States, these standards are grouped under GAAP (generally accepted accounting principles). However, in over 120 countries across the world, accounting standards are organized within the IFRS framework. So, what is the difference between GAAP and IFRS? On the whole, the difference comes down to methodology. IFRS is principles-based, whereas GAAP is rules-based. Practically, this means that IFRS goes into much less detail than gap, leaving more room for interpretation.

For US-based businesses, GAAP is still the standard to adhere to. However, there is a chance that the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) will change to IFRS at some point in the future. The global adoption of IFRS may reduce the costs of comparing international businesses, while it would also cut down on the time and expense of duplicating accounting work.

Employers trust CPA professionals

Based on international accounting standards and independently benchmarked for quality, employers know that the CPA Signature Qualification produces forward-thinking finance professionals. With over 29 years of experience, we work with a network of over 4000 Approved Employers and over 40 accountancy partnerships around the world. Our competency framework explains the skills students develop through the CPA Signature Qualification and the job roles and sectors they can work in as where they can.



ARTICLES

By

Muhammad Wasim

ACPA, AFA(UK), ACCA(AE-UK), APA(Aus) ,ACIA Chairman Lahore Tax Bar (MWDC-2020)

CPA introducing Corporate Diploma to Become Compliance Officer

A **compliance officer** is an employee of a **company** that ensures the firm is in compliance with its outside regulatory and legal requirements as well as internal policies and bylaws. The chief compliance officer is usually the head of a firm's compliance department.

Learning Outcomes

- Understand and explain the framework and role of taxation in a contemporary business environment.
- Use the relevant laws and regulations to explain the theoretical aspects of Pakistan taxation
- Apply the relevant facts and figures to demonstrate the financial aspects of Pakistan taxation
- Able to handle operational aspects of Pakistan taxation
- Able to deal with SECP/FBR/ and other different respective authorities of respective Pakistan.

Eligibility (Minimum Graduation)

- PGD-CPA
- Bachelor Degree in commerce, accounting and Finance

Content of Course and Understanding of Practical Exposure

Income Tax Ordinance 2001

Sales Tax 1990

Companies Act 2017

Society Act 1860

Partnership Act 1932

Compliance with LCCI

Other Relevant Laws

New Reforms introduced by FBR and SECP

Facilitator of CPA Pakistan

- The online classes/sessions will be delivered by High qualified Staff of CPA-PAKISTAN within 2 month class (total 60 Hours) and industry experts, who have extensive training experience, as well as experience of Budget (Pakistan) conversion engagements.
- Facilitators will also share best practices and perspectives to provide a holistic understanding of the challenges related to the business corporate environment in result of legitimate compliance in Pakistan.

PROGRAM FEES/Exam

PKR 20,000 + 5,000 Registration and Examination Fee

Registered students s who wish to sit for Diploma In Corporate Compliance Exam conducted by **CPA-PAKISTAN** will be pay directly to **CPA-PAKISTAN**.

Exam will be MCQS based (Due to Pandemic COVID-19)

For further information you may contact by the email and phone

Phone +92 51 2853018 email: info@icpap.com.pk



Successful completed CBE Exam (Summer & Winter) 2020

Our institute doesn't exist in isolation. We're an active member of the healthcare community in Pakistan and Globally. We have strong relationships with our peer colleges, allied organizations, national & state Governments, and nations across the Globe.

Let's start right at the top. If you want an indication of how we influence, advise and help formulate policy at the highest levels — have a look at our recent Online Examination System. The Students/Participants spent just over one and half hour for the exam successfully completed, submitted within time and got the results with the due time. We had large number of students worldwide online into the examination, and it was a highly engaging session.

The healthcare community is complex and many tiered. But we work closely with many different stakeholders, representing our interests.

Thank you

CPA-Pakistan



PARTICIPATION FMU (Federal Monitoring Unit) MEFTING

Dear All.

I hope you are safe and doing good!

FMU being the lead agency in the AML/CFT regime of Pakistan along with Director General, FATF Secretariat, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Government of Pakistan appreciates the active participation in yesterday's introductory meeting with the representatives of Pakistan Chapters of ACCA, CIMA, CPA and PIPFA. Together, we would strive to establish an effective risk based AML/CFT supervision framework for the Accountants in compliance with the FATF Recommendations, in-sha-Allah. This will also greatly help us in addressing the deficiencies identified by Asia Pacific Group (APG) on Money Laundering in the Mutual Evaluation Report (MER) of Pakistan and will ultimately result in improving Pakistan's position in FATF's grey list.

As highlighted by FMU, being part of Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions (DNFBPs), the practicing members of Accountancy bodies are required to comply with various AML/CFT related obligations if they carry out certain defined activities for their clients as per FATF Recommendations 22, 23 and 28. Pertinent to mention that the DNFBPs have already been obligated under the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2010 to take various AML/CFT preventive measures including reporting of STRs & CTRs to FMU.

In order to build upon the discussions held in yesterday's meeting, you are requested to kindly share with FMU the data about number of qualified members of your institution and the number of qualified practicing members. Additional information about practicing members regarding city-wise breakup, major areas of practice, etc. may also be shared with us. It may kindly be noted that this information is required only for those members who are based in Pakistan. Any additional information in this respect may also be shared by you if considered appropriate.

The questionnaire to be circulated among the practicing members to collect additional information is attached herewith for your further necessary action, please.

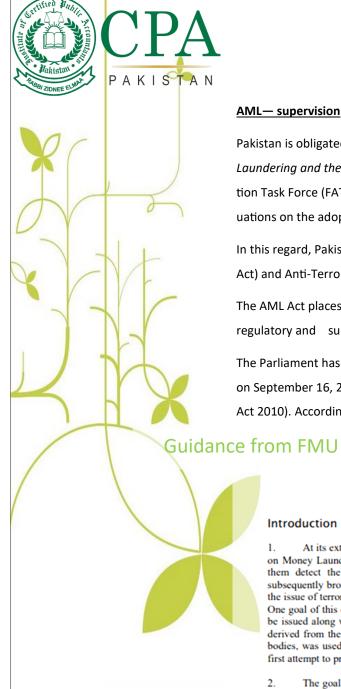
The progress in this respect shall be reviewed and discussed in the next meeting that would be scheduled during next week.

Regards.



Abdul Wahid

Director, Financial Monitoring Unit, Government of Pakistan 2nd Floor, SBP Main Building, I.I Chundrigar Road Karachi, Pakistan Ph: +92-21-99221970, 99095006, Fax: +92-21-99221512, Cell:+92-321-6003476



AML Supervision

AML— supervision

Pakistan is obligated to comply with the "International Standards on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism & Proliferation" issued by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF Recommendations). Pakistan is also subject to FATF mutual evaluations on the adoption and implementation of FATF Recommendations.

In this regard, Pakistan has enacted the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2010 (the AML Act) and Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997.

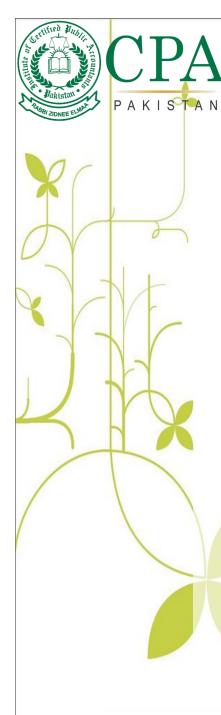
The AML Act places obligations on the accountancy profession, requiring AML/ CFT regulatory and supervisory measures.

The Parliament has passed Anti – Money Laundering (Second Amendment) Act, 2020 on September 16, 2020 to further amend the Anti -Money Laundering Act, 2010 (AML Act 2010). According to the amendment,

Guidance for Financial Institutions in Detecting Terrorist Financing Activities

Introduction

- At its extraordinary Plenary meeting on 29-30 October 2001, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) agreed to develop special guidance for financial institutions to help them detect the techniques and mechanisms used in the financing of terrorism. The FATF subsequently brought together experts from its member countries to gather information on and study the issue of terrorist financing as part of its annual exercise on money laundering methods and trends. One goal of this exercise was to begin establishing such guidance for financial institutions that could be issued along with the annual FATF Report on Money Laundering Methods and Trends. Material derived from the exercise, along with contributions from the Egmont Group and other international bodies, was used in developing the present document. The information contained in it represents a first attempt to provide necessary guidance for financial institutions in this area.
- The goal in providing this guidance is to ensure that financial institutions do not unwittingly hide or move terrorist funds. Financial institutions will thus be better able to protect themselves from being used as a conduit for such activity. To help build awareness of how terrorists, their associates or those who support terrorism may use the financial system, this document describes the general characteristics of terrorist financing. The accompanying case studies illustrate the manner in which competent law enforcement authorities or financial intelligence units (FIUs) are able to establish a terrorist financing link based on information reported by financial institutions. Annex 1 contains a series of characteristics of financial transactions that have been linked to terrorist activity in the past. When one or several of these potentially suspicious or unusual factors is present in regard to a specific financial transaction - especially when the individual or entity may appear on one of the lists of suspected terrorists, terrorist organisations or associated individuals and entities (see Annex 2: Sources of Information) - then a financial institution would have cause to increase its scrutiny of the transaction and any associated individuals or entities. In certain instances, this scrutiny could result in reporting the transaction to authorities under applicable suspicious or unusual transaction reporting



Guidance from FMU

Terrorist financing and risks to financial institutions

- 3. A financial institution that carries out a transaction, knowing that the funds or property involved are owned or controlled by terrorists or terrorist organisations, or that the transaction is linked to, or likely to be used in, terrorist activity, may be committing a criminal offence under the laws of many jurisdictions. Such an offence may exist regardless of whether the assets involved in the transaction were the proceeds of criminal activity or were derived from lawful activity but intended for use in support of terrorism.
- 4. Regardless of whether the funds in a transaction are related to terrorists for the purposes of national criminal legislation, business relationships with such individuals or other closely associated persons or entities could, under certain circumstances, expose a financial institution to significant reputational, operational, and legal risk. This risk is even more serious if the person or entity involved is later shown to have benefited from the lack of effective monitoring or wilful blindness of a particular institution and thus was to carry out terrorist acts.

Reinforcing existing requirements

- 5. Consideration of the factors contained in this guidance is intended to clarify, complement and / or reinforce already existing due diligence requirements, along with current policies and procedures imposed by national anti-money laundering programmes. It should be stressed, however, that this guidance does not constitute an additional rule or regulation. Rather it represents advice from the operational experts of FATF members as to factors associated with financial transactions that should trigger further questions on the part of the financial institution. The FATF encourages all financial institutions to consider these factors along with policies, practices and procedures already in place for ensuring compliance with appropriate laws and regulations and for minimising reputational risks. It should be noted as well that, while the characteristics indicated in this document may apply specifically to terrorist financing, most of them may also apply in identifying suspicious transactions generally. Financial institutions in many jurisdictions may already be aware of these characteristics through existing guidance notes or other sources.
- 6. In providing this guidance, the FATF intends it to be consistent with applicable criminal and civil laws, as well as relevant regulations, to which financial institutions may be subject in their particular jurisdiction. It should be noted however that this guidance does not replace or supersede any obligations under the current national laws or regulations. In particular, implementing the measures proposed by this guidance should not be construed as necessarily protecting a financial institution from any action that a jurisdiction might choose to take against it. Furthermore, this guidance does not supersede or modify requirements imposed by national or regional authorities, which call for the freezing of assets of individuals and entities suspected of being terrorists or terrorist related, as part of implementing relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions (see Annex 2: Sources of Information).

Determining when increased scrutiny is necessary

7. Financial institutions are encouraged to develop practices and procedures that will help to detect and deter those transactions that may involve funds used in terrorist financing. The increased scrutiny that may be warranted for some transactions should be seen as a further application of the institution's due diligence and anti-money laundering policies and procedures and should lead, when appropriate, to reporting of such financial activity as suspicious or unusual under applicable transaction reporting regimes for a particular jurisdiction. To ensure that the practical steps are taken to increase scrutiny of certain transactions when necessary, it may be useful for a financial institution to review its practices in this area as part of its general internal and external audit processes.





FINANCIAL MONITORING UNIT (FMU) GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

2ND FLOOR, SBP MAIN BUILDING, I.I. CHUNDRIGAR ROAD, KARACHI 4400

FMU-Circular No. 04 of 2020

July 23, 2020

DNFBPs (Accountants)

Dear Sirs/Madams,

Red Flags Indicators for Accountants

In terms of Section 7 (1) of Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2010, the reporting entities are required to promptly report Suspicious Transactions Reports (STRs) to Financial Monitoring Unit for potential Money Laundering (ML) / Terrorism Financing (TF) related activities. The reporting entities also includes Designated non-Financial Business Professions (Accountants) as per Section 2 (u) read with Section 2 (m) of AML Act 2010.

- In order to identify a suspicion that could be indicative of Money Laundering (ML) or Terrorism Financing (TF), FMU has prepared the red flags indicators that are specially intended as an aid for Accountants, which are attached as "Red Flags Indicators for Accountants".
- These red flags may appear suspicious on their own; however, it may be considered that a single red flag would not be a clear indicator of potential ML / TF activity. However, a combination of these red flags, in addition to analysis of overall financial activity and client profile may indicate a potential ML / TF activity.

Encl: Red Flags Indicators for Accountants

Yours truly,

Additional Director

PAKISTAN

WEBINAR on

How to File ESR Notifications & Annual Returns

In 26 December 2020, The institute of Certified Public Accountants of Pakistan (ICPAP) CPA-Pakistan conducted a webinar on the "How to File ESR Notifications & Annual Returns" The webinar was attended by members of CPA-Pakistan and other stakeholders from various countries in the region, including UAE Chapter, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and UK. The Webinar started with an introduction to the panelist . The introductory presentation emphasized the need for above highlighted webinar topic importance.

The webinar hosted Expert Speakers from CPA-Pakistan and worldwide CPA members Shafiqur Rehman (FCPA) President UAE Chapter

Kamran Rao (Managing Partner Alyah Auditing Accountants)

Umendra Chaturvedi (Managing Partner NUF Chartered Accountants)

Samir Ahmed Shahid –CPA (Partner Alliot Hadi Shahid Chartered Accountants)

Muhammad Shoaib Aslam (Executive Director ICPAP Pakistan)

Finally, through poll questions that were run during the webinar, all practitioner work was affectively measures imposed in their countries, and most of the attendees thought that there was an urgent need to collaborate with relevant stakeholders to conduct a Risk Assessment of the sector.



Dec 26, 2020

SATURDAY 3:00 to 4:30 pm (UAE Time)

ZOOM **WEBINAR**

How to File ESR Notifications & Annual Returns

FROM the CPA's Of CPA, Pakistan. UNIFORM KNOWLEDGE

EXPERT SPEAKERS



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Alvah Auditing



Managing partner NUF Chartered





MODERATORS





Director Client Engagement Centre, UAE



WEBINAR on

Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing

In November 2020, The institute of Certified Public Accountants of Pakistan (ICPAP) CPA-Pakistan conducted a webinar on the *Impact of Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing (AML/CFT)*. The webinar was attended by members of CPA-Pakistan and other stakeholders from various countries in the region, including UAE Chapter, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and UK. The Webinar started with an introduction to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and its role, the Mutual Evaluation process, Recommendation 8 (R8) on NPOs, and issues NPOs face resulting from the implementation of R8, including blanket regulation for the sector and financial access challenges (bank de-risking). The introductory presentation emphasized the need for states to carry out a Risk Assessment of the sector in collaboration with NPOs, for more effective implementation of Recommendation 8, and in line with the FATF Best Practices Paper, which states that: '*Not all NPOs are high risk, and some may represent little or no risk at all.*'

The webinar hosted speakers from CPA-Pakistan office Islamabad by Dr Majid Latif Bhatti and webinar coordinator Mr. Shahzad Abbas who presented the studies on AML.

Finally, through poll questions that were run during the webinar, NPO work was affected by AML/CFT measures imposed in their countries, and most of the attendees thought that there was an urgent need to collaborate with relevant government stakeholders to conduct a Risk Assessment of the sector.





سرحدیو نیورسٹی آف سائنس اینڈ انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی کی جانب سے پروگرام کی آگاہی کیلئے تقریب اک اانعقا دکیا گیا

ئنیق الرحمٰن ، نور کریم آ فریدی، سید آ صف رضا مجمد اشتیاق ،سیدعباس حسین رضوی، سیدعمران حسین جعفری ،سکندر زمان ,تمر رقیب ،اس موقع پرمهمان خصوصی اورمعز زمهمانوں کو یو نیورٹی کے مخلف شعبوں کا دورہ کرایا گا

جہاں ریسر چ اور ٹیکنالوجی کی بھر پورسہولیات ماہر اساتذہ کے زیرنگرانی میسر ہیں ساتھ ہی اس بات کی یقین دہانی کرائی کہ ہم تعلیم کے لئے متحدہ عرب امارات کے بیشنل ایجنڈے کی پوری طرح پیروری کر

خان نے بتایا کہ ذہین اور متوسط در ہے

کہ پیاایشیاء کی پہلی ہو نیورٹی ہے جو ٹیچرز ساتھ ہی مستقبل میں شروع ہوا۔ منتریشن B.BA.MBA اور کہیوڑ ہونے درخی کے ہیڈ آفس کیمیس زامراللہ سائنس اور T.I کے بروگرام اور ساف وئیر انجینئر گگ کے پروگرام شامل ہیں کے طالب علموں کو ڈکاؤنٹ پہلج اور



اس الخيمه (خالد محمود كوندل سے) متحده جعفرى مكتدر زمان بشر رقيب ماس ب امارات کی ریاست راس الخیمه موقع برمهمان خصوصی اورمعززمهمانون کو نعقاد کیا گیاجس کے مہمان خصوصی معنی ،ادارے کی ڈائر یکٹر شمینہ ناصر نے

نیش الرحلن صدر CPA بتایا کہ ہو ندرش کے پلیٹ قارم سے بین



A SANSKA PARKA PAR

اسکالرشب بھی دی جائمیں گی اور دیج ویزابھی فراہم کئے جائیں گے،تقریہ میں شریک معزز مہمانوں نے یو نیورخ کے بروگرام اور انتظامات کو سرایا او یا کشان کی یو نیورٹی کی ترقی کے لے بر پورساتھ دینے کی یقین دمانی کرائی ورنيك خوابشات كااظهاركيا_



Pakistan الاقوای معیار کے معیاری تعلیمی نیشل ایجندے کی پوری طرح بیروری

Chapter شے سرحد یو تیورٹی کی پروگرامز کرائے جا رہے ہیں جہاں انب سے تعلیمی میدان میں یا کستان کا ریسری اور ٹیکنالو ٹی کی مجر پورسولیات بت انتج اجاگر کرنے پر ماہراساتذہ کے زیر تحرانی میسر میں ساتھ فريدي، سيد آصف رضا جحد اشتياق سیدعیاں مسین رضوی، سیدعمران مسین سس کریں گے بوغور ٹی کے بروگرام کی





MOU

BETWEEN



CPA-Pakistan is in collaboration with various prestigious Associations, which enables us to reap mutual benefits through different delegations and exchange programs. In this regard Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between CPA-Pakistan (ICPAP) and Air University School of Management (AUSOM) is on final stages on the following grounds;

This MOU sets out the interest of both parties to facilitate ICPAP members & AUSOM graduates and post graduates to further enhance their studies to earn each other's qualification whereby: -

Those with ICPAP's CPA qualification with a BSAF degree will be given exemption in papers of BSAF program of AUSOM, Air University according to HEC policies.

Those with ICPAP's CPA qualification with a recognized Master's degree will be given special exemptions in papers of BSAF program of AUSOM, Air University on case-to-case basis.

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