

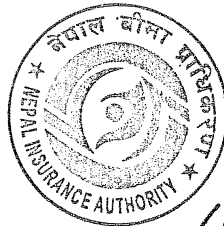


कानून, न्याय तथा सन्दीप
प्रत्यापोजित विधायनको प्रस्ताव निर्देशिका
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GUIDELINES ON TARGETED FINANCIAL SANCTIONS FOR INSURER, 2025

Issued by:

Nepal Insurance Authority



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November 2025

Acronyms/ Abbreviations

ALPA	Asset (Money) Laundering Prevention Act, 2008
ALPR	Asset (Money) Laundering Prevention Rules, 2024
AML/CFT	Anti-Money Laundering /Countering the Financing of Terrorism
EF	Effectiveness
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FIU	Financial Information Unit
FTF	Foreign Terrorist Fighter
MER	Mutual Evaluations Reports
ML	Money Laundering
MLA	Mutual Legal Assistance
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
NIA	Nepal Insurance Authority
PF	Proliferation Financing
R.	Recommendations
TC	Technical Compliance
TF	Terrorist Financing
STR	Suspicious Transaction Reporting
TFS	Targeted Financial Sanctions
TFS-TF	Targeted Financial Sanctions- Terrorist Financing
TFS-PF	Targeted Financial Sanctions- Proliferation Financing
UN	United Nations
UN List	United Nations Security Council Consolidated List pursuant to the relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions.
UNSC Sanctions Committee	United Nations Security Council Sanction Committee that oversees the compliance of United Nations Security Council Resolutions.
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolutions
"Domestic Terrorist List"	means National terrorist list published by MoHA.
"Designated person"	means individuals, groups, entities and undertakings listed in the UN sanction List as well as Domestic Terrorist list.
"Sanction List"	includes both UN Consolidated list and Domestic Terrorist List.



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Note: This guideline is issued by NIA for Insurer by exercising the powers conferred under Sub-section (2) of Section 7P of the Asset Laundering (Money Laundering) Prevention Act, (ALPA), 2064, and Clause (d) of Section 5 and Section 166 of the Insurance Act, 2079. Purpose of this guideline is to support TFS Regime from the insurance industry especially by insurer (licensed as per Chapter 4 of insurance Act, 2079) by providing designated information immediately to support investigation and to apply sanction measure according to UNSCR as well as ALPA, ALPR and AML/CFT Directive by NIA.

Approved by NIA on 9 Nov 2025



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1. Overview of Targeted Financial Sanctions

This Guideline serves as a guidance for Insurers to understand their TFS related obligations. Insurers are obliged to apply policies, procedures and control measures to implement TFS to those referred in the UN List and the Domestic Terrorist List.

According to the FATF General Glossary, Targeted Financial Sanctions (TFS) means both asset freezing and prohibitions to prevent funds or other assets from being made available, directly or indirectly, for designated persons and entities.

“Targeted” refers individuals, groups, or entities involved in terrorism, terrorist financing (TF), or the financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Usually, the leadership or operationally responsible individuals are lies in this category.

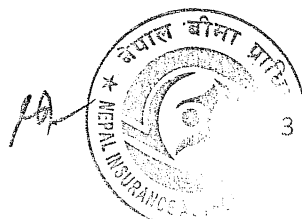
“Financial” refers to actions involving both asset freezing and prohibitions to prevent funds or other assets from being made available to designated individuals, entities, or groups. The term TFS refers to asset freezing and other financial prohibitions, agreed upon by the UNSC, to prevent funds or other assets from being made available, directly or indirectly for the benefit of designated person.

Nepal MER of 2023, by the APG in July 2023, assessed Nepal's anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing (AML/CFT) system as having a lack of technical compliance and effectiveness. This led to Nepal being placed on the FATF's gray list. Nepal has since made some progress, including streamlining MLA requests and increasing the capabilities of NIA and make responsible to the insurer. This guideline will be the mile stone to the insurance sector to prevent terrorist threats and to comply FATF Recommendation (R) 5, 6 and 7 effectively.

The UNSC is one of the principal organs of the UN and has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It has 15 Members, and each Member has one vote. Under the Charter of the UN, all Member States of the UN are obligated to comply with the Security Council decisions.

The UNSC holds the capacity to act seeking to maintain or restore international peace and security under Chapter VII of the Charter of the UN by imposing sanctioning measures under Article 41. These measures encompass a broad range of enforcement options that do not involve the authorization of the use of armed force but include interruption of economic relations, international communications and diplomatic relations.

The Security Council sanctions regimes focus mainly on supporting the settlement of political conflicts, nuclear non-proliferation, and counterterrorism. These regimes include measures ranging from comprehensive economic and trade sanctions to more



targeted measures such as arms embargoes, travel bans, and restrictions on dealing with certain financial or commodity transactions.

Nepal, as a member of the UN, is mandated to implement UNSCRs, including those related to the UN's sanctions regimes. Consequently, through Chapter 6B. of ALPA, Nepal is implementing relevant UNSCRs on the suppression and combating of terrorism, terrorist financing and countering the financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, in particular relating to TFS.

So, as required by the FATF Recommendations, Nepal applies following two lists related to TFS, which consists of both TFS-TF and TFS-PF:

1. UN Consolidated List

- (a) UNSCR 1267 (1999), 1988 (2011), 1989 (2011), and successor resolutions pertain to TFS-TF
- (b) UNSCR 1718 (2006), 1730 (2006), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2231 (2015) and 2270 (2016) pertain to TFS- PF
- (c) Other relevant UNSCR lists covered in the UN list

2. Domestic Terrorist List

UNSCR 1373 (2001) pertain to TFS-TF

Insurers should note that, in accordance with the laws of Nepal, The Government of Nepal also applies TFS by publishing Domestic Terrorist List in accordance with UNSCR 1373 (2001). Such publications done by MoHA as per Rule 63(6) after approval from Cabinet of Ministers as per Rule 63(5) of ALPR.

2. Legal Framework

The following list comprises of the relevant laws and regulations for the purpose of implementing TFS measures.

SN	Title	Issued on	Relevant Part	Type
1	Asset (Money) Laundering 2008	(Amended 2024)	Chapter 6B	Act
2	Asset (Money) Prevention Rules, 2024	2024	Chapter 6 Rules 63 and 64	Regulation
3	Directive on Prevention of Financial Investment in Money Laundering, Terrorist Activities, and the Production or Expansion of Weapons of Mass Destruction, 2082	2025	section 23 and 24	Directive



3. Targeted Financial Sanction (TFS):

The term 'targeted' sanctions means that such sanctions are imposed against specific individuals or groups, or undertakings. The term 'financial' sanctions include both asset freezing and prohibitions to prevent funds or other assets from being made available, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of individuals, entities, groups, or organizations who are sanctioned. In this context, TFS is targeted and financial in nature. There are two main types of financial sanctions:

1. **Asset freezing:** Freezing is the prohibition to issue, transfer, convert, claim settled, insurance service or move any funds or other assets that are owned or controlled by designated person. It includes:

- (a) The Freezing of funds and other financial assets and economic resources, and includes preventing their use, alteration, movement, transfer, or access.
- (b) The Freezing of economic resources also includes preventing their use to obtain funds, goods, or services in any way, including, but not limited to, by selling, hiring, or mortgaging them.

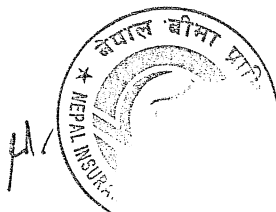
2. **Prohibition to offer insurance policy, funds and services:** This means the prohibition to provide funds to, or render financial services or other services related to, any designated person. As an example:

For Insurers: freezing measure can be suspending access of insurance services, blocking transactions, stop the facilitation of the transfer of ownership/nominee and prohibiting to onboard and offer to provide any kinds of insurance services to designated person.

4. Purpose of Targeted Financial Sanctions (TFS)

The purpose of TFS is to deny designated person the means to violate international peace and security, support terrorism or finance the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. To achieve this, it seeks to ensure that no funds, financial assets, or economic resources of any kind are available to designated person for so long as they remain subject to the restrictive measures.

Insurers should note that TFS restrictions published by the UN and the Domestic Terrorist List are subject to change. It is the obligation of Insurers to ensure relevant controls and procedures are in place to maintain up-to-date controls to effectively implement TFS restrictions. The updated Sanctions Lists are published on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs or is notified through appropriate medium and the UN website.



Who is the target of these measures?

The freezing measures, including the prohibition of making insurance services available to any individual or entity acting on behalf of or at the direction of any individual or entity listed under:

- (a) Any individual, group, or entity listed in the Domestic Terrorist List published by MoHA or listed by the UNSC in its Consolidated Sanctions List.
- (b) Any entity directly or indirectly owned or controlled by an individual or entity listed under MoHA or listed by the UNSC in its Consolidated Sanctions List.
- (c) Any Individual or entity acting on behalf of or at the direction of any individual or entity listed under MoHA or listed by the UNSC in its Consolidated Sanctions List.

In cases where an asset owned or controlled in part or in full by a designated person and such asset continues to produce benefit. Such benefit also subject to freezing measures.

Where to find the updated Sanctions Lists?

The most updated information can be found in the following links:

The UN Security Council has a Consolidated List of all the sanctioned individuals, groups, or entities by the UN Sanctions Committees (UN List). The link to this list is:

<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list>

Any individual or entity listed by MoHA (Domestic Terrorist List): The link to the Domestic Terrorist List: <https://www.moha.gov.np/page/targeted-sanction-list>.

What does Fund mean?

As per Section 2(m) of ALPA, "funds" means: Financial assets, economic resources, property of every kind, whether tangible or intangible, movable or immovable, corporeal or incorporeal, however acquired, and any of the following instruments or resources, or accrued from or generated by such funds or other assets, and this term also includes legal documents, proof, certificates or instruments, in electronic or other form, evidencing title to, or interest in, such property, instruments or resources are: (1) bank credits, (2) travelers cheques, (3) bank cheques, (4) money orders, (5) shares, (6) securities, (7) bonds, (8) drafts, (9) letters of credit, (10) any other economic or financial resources.

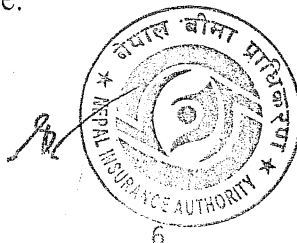
All types of funds / assets are subject to freezing measures can be categorized into the following types:

Note: (Insurer obligation is only with concerned assets in terms of Insurance business)

1. Assets

Non-exhaustive list of financial assets subject to sanctions are as follows:

- (a) Insurance and reinsurance.

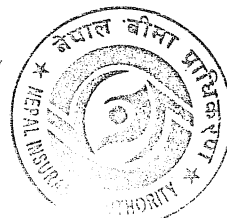


- (b) Cash, cheques, claims on money, drafts, money orders, bearer instruments, e-money, internet-based and other electronic or digital payment instruments, including virtual currencies.
- (c) Deposits with financial institutions or other entities and balances on accounts, including but not limited to: (1) fixed or term deposit accounts, (2) balances on share trading accounts with banks, brokerage firms, or other investment trading accounts.
- (d) Debts and debt obligations, including trade debts.
- (e) others account receivable, notes receivable, and other claims of money on others.
- (f) Equity and other financial interest in a sole trader or partnership.
- (g) Publicly and privately traded securities and debt instruments, including stocks and shares, certificates representing securities, bonds, notes, warrants, debentures, and derivatives contracts.
- (h) Interest, dividends, or other income on or value accruing from or generated by assets.
- (i) Credit, right of set-off, guarantees, performance bonds or other financial commitments.
- (j) Letters of credit, bills of lading, bills of sale and other documents evidencing an interest in funds or financial resources and any other instruments of export financing.

2. Economic resources

Economic resources subject to sanctions include assets of any kind, whether tangible or intangible, movable, or immovable, actual or potential, which potentially may be used to obtain funds, goods, or services. Non-exhaustive list of economic resources is as follows:

- (a) Land, buildings, or other real estate.
- (b) Equipment, including computers, computer software, tools, and machinery.
- (c) Office furniture, fittings and fixtures and other items of a fixed nature.
- (d) Vessels, aircraft, and motor vehicles.
- (e) Inventories of goods.
- (f) Works of art, cultural property, precious stones, jewelry, or gold.
- (g) Commodities, including oil, minerals, or timber.
- (h) Arms and related material, including all items mentioned in the arms embargo, included but not limited to weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities.
- (i) Raw materials and components that can be used to manufacture improvised explosive devices or unconventional weapons, including but not limited to chemical components, detonating cords, or poisons.



- (j) Patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade names, franchises, goodwill, and other forms of intellectual property; internet hosting or related services.
- (k) Any other assets.

5. Obligations of insurer to implement TFS regime

In order to effectively implement TFS, insurers must follow the given user credential (User ID along With Password) for immediate reporting. This reporting system is developed by MoHA than provided by NIA to the Insurer via Implementing Officer. As well as following obligations should followed by Insurer:

1. Subscribe/ Register/ Visit website:

- (a) Insurer should subscribe to UN list to receive automated email notifications from email: sc-sanctionslists@un.org

This registration is aimed to help Insurer to receive updated and timely information about the listing and de-listing of individuals or groups or entities in the UN List.

- (b) Insurer shall subscribe to automated email/ mobile notification mechanism or register themselves in the TFS portal (<https://tfs.moha.gov.np/>) operated by MoHA or visit their website in order to receive information on listing and de-listing of designated person.

2. Screen:

Insurers shall undertake ongoing and daily checks (manually or preferably through automated mechanism) to the following databases to identify possible matches with names in the Sanction List:

- (a) Customers before conducting any transactions or entering a business relationship with any person
- (b) Existing customer/Insured databases
- (c) Names of parties to any transactions
- (d) Potential customers
- (e) Beneficial owners
- (f) Names of individuals or entities with direct or indirect relationships with them
- (g) Directors/promoters/shareholders or agents acting on behalf of customers (including individuals with power of attorney)
- (h) Agents/surveyors/brokers/TPA/others service providers

Initial screening must be performed prior to the onboarding of a customer and/or



facilitation of an occasional transaction. Thereafter, screening should be done daily at the institution's own initiative. Additionally, bulk or batch screening should be conducted, as appropriate.

3. Apply Targeted Financial Sanctions:

A confirmed match is when an individual, entity, or group matches all the key identifiers published on the Sanctions List. The range of information that constitute identifiers of designated person are as follows:

<u>For Natural Person:</u>	<u>For Legal person/entity:</u>
Name Aliases/also known as formally known as	Name(s) Aliases also known as/formerly known as
Date of birth	Certificate of Registration (RC No.)
Nationality	Registered Address
ID or passport Information	Address of branches
Last known address	Other information

Where the individual, entity, or group matches the key identifiers published on the Sanctions List, the result is considered a 'confirmed match'.

A false positive is a potential match to designated person, either due to the common nature of the name or due to ambiguous identifying data, which on examination proves not to be a confirmed match. Appropriate inquiry on false positive cases shall be facilitated by MoHA pursuant to Rule 67 of ALPR.

Insurers are required to obtain additional information and identification documents from the customer or a third party to ascertain whether a customer is a designated person in the case of similar names.

In case of a confirmed match, following are the measures that must be implemented:

- A. Freeze all funds: freeze, without delay (immediately) and without prior notice to the designated person, all the funds:
 - (a) Owned or controlled, wholly or jointly, directly, or indirectly, by a designated person.
 - (b) Derived or generated from funds under item (a)
 - (c) Of any individual or group or entity acting on behalf of or at the direction of any individual or entity under item (a).



The obligations to freeze shall not prevent additions to frozen accounts of:

- (a) Interest, profits, bonus or other earnings due on the account; or
- (a) payments due under contracts, agreements or obligations agreed upon prior to the date on which the account has become subject to freezing, provided such additions are immediately frozen.

Any percentage of ownership must trigger a freezing measure in relation to the asset owned by the designated person. Equally, freezing measures must be implemented when there is any information or indication that there are funds controlled (directly or indirectly) by the designated person.

In cases where a designated person owns or controls funds or other financial assets or economic resources in which unlisted party also have a segregable interest, freezing measures must be implemented on the share owned or controlled by the designated person. For example, if a designated person owns or controls 1% of a legal entity, the freezing measure must be applied only on the share of the asset owned or controlled by the designated person.

If an asset is owned or controlled by a designated person and an unlisted party, and the interest owned or controlled by the unlisted party cannot be segregated, the entire asset should be subject to the freeze. For example, a bank account is owned by a designated person and by a person who does not subject to sanctions, then the bank account must be frozen.

B. Prohibition of making funds available: No person is permitted to provide funds to or render insurance services or other services related to, whether in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, or for the benefit of any designated person.

4. Notify:

Insurer must report within three (3) days from taking any freezing measure and/or attempted transactions with the designated section/persons to the NIA. The NIA then notifies the same to the Money laundering and Revenue investigation Division of office of the Finance Ministry (MoFA) within three (3) days of receipts of such information.

The form for reporting to the NIA upon determination of a name match and actions taken by Insurer is set out in appendix I.

Insurer must submit a STR to FIU in the following circumstances:

- (b) In the event of positive name matches arising from ongoing screening of their customer database involving designated person or person identified as related party to the designated person; and
- (c) Where there is an attempted transaction by any of the designated person or its



related party

Insurers must have robust internal procedures for analyzing alerts and distinguishing between false positives and confirmed matches to ensure compliance while minimizing operational burdens.

How long do these measures last?

Asset freezing and prohibition measures have no time limit i.e. the funds must remain frozen, and the prohibition to offer funds and services stands until the individual, group, or entity is removed from the Domestic Terrorist List or the UN List or until there is a freezing cancellation decision made by a competent authority or the UNSC.

6. Enforcement of TFS:

NIA has the legal capacity to supervise the implementation of TFS. Failing to comply with the TFS obligations shall result in consequences as mentioned in Section 29K of ALPA:

(a) Insurers are subject to administrative sanctions as mentioned in Section 7V of ALPA ranging from warning to revocation of license.

(b) Insurers are subject to financial sanction ranging from NPR 1 million to 50 million.

7. Requesting an exemption or permission to access frozen funds:

A person affected by the freezing of all properties and funds due to his/her designation in the UN List or Domestic Terrorist List may submit an application as per Rule 72(1) of ALPR to the MoHA in the format as given in Schedule 8 of ALPR with a request to provide access to the frozen properties or funds required for the basic humanitarian need of himself/herself and family members. The IP-TFS issued by MoHA, designee list and freezing orders, guidelines for de-listing, and unfreezing of assets and use of TFS Portal can be found at MoHA website.

Consolidated List: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/content/un-sc-consolidated-list> Freezing/De-freeze Order: <https://www.moha.gov.np/page/freezing-orders>.

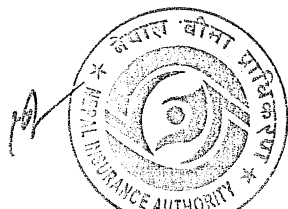
Delist Guidelines: <https://www.moha.gov.np/page/guidance on de listing and unfreezing of assets>.

IP-TFS <https://www.moha.gov.np/page/implementation procedure of targeted financial sanction 3>

TFS portal: <https://tfs.moha.gov.np>

In addition, Insurers are required to go through the directions of NIA.

MoHA may, if it finds that there is no alternative for basic expenses during the inquiry



over the application, release reasonable and necessary frozen properties or funds for the following purposes:

- (a) Expenses for daily foodstuffs, housing and health.
- (b) Expenses for taxes and other fees for electricity, telephone, drinking water to per paid in accordance with the prevailing laws.
- (c) Expenses for the education of children.
- (d) expenses for legal protection and judicial proceedings.
- (e) Expenses for due protection of frozen properties or funds.

However, for a designee whose property and fund are frozen pursuant to the UN List, release shall be made as per decision made by relevant UNSC Sanctions Committee, which shall be facilitated by MoHA after receiving the application from the designee.

8. Procedure to cancel or lift the freezing measures:

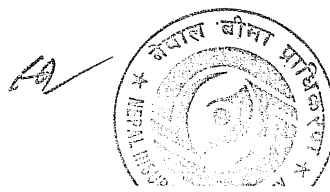
Insurers should be aware that the freezing procedures and other measures shall be lifted against an individual, group or entity under the following situations:

- (a) After the inquiry by the MoHA it is concluded that the individual, group, or entity that has a name identical or like a designated person was only a false positive; or
- (b) The designated person has been removed from the list by the relevant authority (UNSC Sanctions Committee, which shall be facilitated by Moha) after receiving the application from the designee.

Procedures set out in Rules 67 of ALPR shall be applicable in this regard.

9. Application of primary measures:

- (a) Insurer should be aware that this guideline is an instrument facilitating the implementation of related provision in the ALPA, ALPR, NIA Directives, MoHA IP-TFS and related international standard. In the context of contradiction of this guideline with legal measures, the legal measures shall prevail.
- (b) Issues of the ALPA, ALPR and NIA directives should be implemented together, with priority.
- (c) Insurer can apply best practices or other measures applied by UNO about TFS.
- (d) Non-compliance of these guidelines will be penalized in line with ALPA, ALPR and other relevant laws.



Appendix

Form of Reporting UNSCR Number (If available):

Date of UN Listing

S.N.	UNSCR Permanent Ref No.	Customer Name	Address	Citizenship /Passport No.	Policy Number	Date Services	Asset Frozen Date	Asset Balance	Related Parties	Remarks

Name of Insurer:

Compliance Officer

Signature

Reporting Date:

