

<u>ISSUE</u>	<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>VIOLATIONS/FINDINGS</u>	<u>ACTION</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PENALTY/ CORRECTIVE ACTION</u>
<a href="#">OFAC</a> Violations of the Iranian Transactions and Sanctions	Nordgas S.r.l.	<p>Nordgas S.r.l. (“Nordgas”), a company located in Italy that produces and sells components for gas boiler systems and applications, has agreed to pay \$950,000 to settle its potential civil liability for apparent violations of the Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations (ITSR). The apparent violations occurred over an approximately four-year period, during which Nordgas knowingly reexported 27 shipments of air pressure switches procured from a U.S. company intended for as many as ten customers in Iran and caused a U.S. company to indirectly export its goods to Iran. In doing so, Nordgas obfuscated the reexportation and Iranian customers from the U.S. company. OFAC determined Nordgas’s apparent violations were egregious and not voluntarily self-disclosed. In view of the individual facts of this case, as well as Nordgas’s financial circumstances, its cooperation with OFAC, and its agreement to implement enhanced compliance commitments, \$650,000 of the settlement amount will be suspended pending satisfactory completion of Nordgas’s compliance commitments.</p>	Settlement	OFAC	3.26.21	Settlement: \$950,000

ISSUE	INSTITUTION	VIOLATIONS/FINDINGS	ACTION	AGENCY	DATE	PENALTY/ CORRECTIVE ACTION
<a href="#">OFAC</a> Violations of the Iranian Transactions and Sanctions	UniControl, Inc.	UniControl, Inc. ("UniControl"), a Cleveland, Ohio-based entity that manufactures process controls, airflow pressure switches, boiler controls, and other instrumentation, has agreed to pay \$216,464 to settle its potential civil liability for apparent violations of the Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations (ITSR). As a result of its failure to act on multiple apparent warning signs, UniControl exported 19 shipments of its goods from the United States to two European companies with reason to know that the goods were intended specifically for supply, transshipment, or reexportation to Iran by the two European companies. Additionally, UniControl had actual knowledge that an additional two shipments would be reexported to Iran. The settlement amount reflects OFAC's determination that UniControl's apparent violations were non-egregious and voluntarily self-disclosed, and further reflects the significant remedial measures implemented by UniControl upon discovery of the apparent violations	Settlement	OFAC	3.15.21	Settlement: \$216,464

ISSUE	INSTITUTION	VIOLATIONS/FINDINGS	ACTION	AGENCY	DATE	PENALTY/ CORRECTIVE ACTION
<p><a href="#">OFAC</a> Violations of Multiple Sanctions Programs Related to Digital Currency Transactions</p>	<p>BitPay, Inc</p>	<p>BitPay, Inc. (“BitPay”), a private company based in Atlanta, Georgia, that offers a payment processing solution for merchants to accept digital currency as payment for goods and services, has agreed to remit \$507,375 to settle its potential civil liability for 2,102 apparent violations of multiple sanctions programs.</p> <p>BitPay allowed persons who appear to have been located in the Crimea region of Ukraine, Cuba, North Korea, Iran, Sudan, and Syria to transact with merchants in the United States and elsewhere using digital currency on BitPay’s platform even though BitPay had location information, including Internet Protocol (IP) addresses and other location data, about those persons prior to effecting the transactions. BitPay’s sanctions compliance program deficiencies enabled persons in these sanctioned jurisdictions to engage in approximately \$129,000 worth of digital currency-related transactions with BitPay’s merchant customers.</p> <p>The settlement amount reflects OFAC’s determination that BitPay’s apparent violations were not voluntarily self-disclosed and were non-egregious. This action emphasizes that OFAC obligations apply to all U.S. persons, including those involved in providing digital currency services. As part of a risk-based approach, OFAC encourages companies that provide digital currency services to implement sanctions compliance controls commensurate with their risk profile.</p>	<p>Settlement</p>	<p>OFAC</p>	<p>2.18.21</p>	<p>Settlement: \$507,375</p>

ISSUE	INSTITUTION	VIOLATIONS/FINDINGS	ACTION	AGENCY	DATE	PENALTY/ CORRECTIVE ACTION
BSA	Capital One, National Association McLean, VA	<p>FinCEN has determined that CONA violated certain of its BSA obligations for a particular business unit, namely, its Check Cashing Group (CCG), from in or about 2008 through in or about 2014. CONA willfully</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failed to establish and maintain an effective anti-money laundering (AML) program to guard against money laundering within the CCG. Further, CONA</li> <li>Failed to accurately and timely file suspicious activity reports (SARs) on suspicious transactions associated with the CCG. Last,</li> <li>Negligently failed to timely file currency transaction reports (CTRs) for the CCG. CONA's violations of its BSA obligations resulted in the failure to accurately and timely report millions of dollars in suspicious transactions, including proceeds connected to organized crime, tax evasion, fraud, and other financial crimes laundered through the Bank into the U.S. financial system.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> CONA built its Retail and Commercial Bank lines of business primarily by virtue of a series of acquisitions of regional banks, beginning with the acquisition of Hibernia Bank (Hibernia) in November 2005 and the acquisition of NFB in December 2006. Hibernia and NFB began operating under CONA's name in April 2006 and March 2008, respectively. Prior to CONA's acquisitions of and mergers with Hibernia and NFB, federal and state bank regulators identified deficiencies in the AML programs at both banks, including weaknesses in transaction monitoring, suspicious activity identification, and CTR filing.</p>	CMP	FinCEN	1.15.21	CMP: \$390,000,000

ISSUE	INSTITUTION	VIOLATIONS/FINDINGS	ACTION	AGENCY	DATE	PENALTY/ CORRECTIVE ACTION
<a href="#">OFAC</a> Violations of the North Korea Sanctions	PT Bukit Muria Jaya	PT Bukit Muria Jaya (BMJ), a paper products manufacturer located in Indonesia, has agreed to pay \$1,016,000 to settle its potential civil liability for 28 apparent violations that arose from its exportation of cigarette paper to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK). BMJ directed payments for these exports to its U.S. dollar bank account at a non-U.S. bank, which caused U.S. banks to clear wire transfers related to these shipments, including shipments made to a blocked North Korean person. This settlement amount reflects OFAC’s determination that BMJ’s conduct was non-egregious and accounts for BMJ’s remedial response. This case further highlights the risks to non-U.S. persons who involve the U.S. financial system in commercial activity with an OFAC-sanctioned country, region, or person.	Settlement	OFAC	1.14.21	Settlement: \$1,016,000

ISSUE	INSTITUTION	VIOLATIONS/FINDINGS	ACTION	AGENCY	DATE	PENALTY/ CORRECTIVE ACTION
<p><a href="#">OFAC</a> Violations of Syria-Related Sanctions</p>	<p>Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises</p>	<p>Between August 2011 and April 2013, UBAF operated U.S. dollar (USD) accounts on behalf of sanctioned Syrian financial institutions and indirectly conducted USD business on behalf of these institutions through the U.S. financial system. In particular, the majority of the Apparent Violations involved UBAF’s processing of internal transfers on behalf of Syrian entities that were followed by corresponding funds transfers through a U.S. bank. The remaining Apparent Violations were either “back-to-back” letter of credit transactions or other trade finance transactions involving sanctioned parties, all of which were processed through a U.S. bank. This settlement amount reflects OFAC’s determination that UBAF’s Apparent Violations were non-egregious and voluntarily self-disclosed.</p> <p>NOTE: The statutory maximum civil monetary penalty applicable in this matter is \$4,158,679,887.04. OFAC determined, however, that UBAF voluntarily self-disclosed the Apparent Violations and that the Apparent Violations constitute a non-egregious case. Accordingly, under OFAC’s Economic Sanctions Enforcement Guidelines (“Enforcement Guidelines”), the base civil monetary penalty amount applicable in this matter is \$15,875,000. The settlement amount of \$8,527,500 reflects OFAC’s consideration of the General Factors under the Enforcement Guidelines.</p>	<p>Settlement</p>	<p>OFAC</p>	<p>1.4.21</p>	<p>Settlement: \$8,572,500</p>



DEPOSIT, BSA, AND COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS  
2021\*

\*2021 (as of April 5, 2021) DEPOSIT COMPLIANCE RELATED ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS  
(NUMBER BY PENALTY TYPE AND REGULATOR)

LAW/REGULATION	FDIC	FRB	OCC	CFPB	NCUA	FinCEN/OFAC	OTHER	TOTAL
REGULATION CC								
REGULATION DD								
REGULATION E								
REGULATION D								
UDAP/UDAAP								
PRIVACY								
CMS								
BSA						1		1
OFAC						5		5
OTHER								
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>6</b>		<b>6</b>

Deposit, BSA, and Compliance Management related enforcement actions against financial institutions and other companies that may be helpful to financial institutions. Chart is intended to be an educational tool. Not guaranteed to be comprehensive.

\*\*The violation of this law/regulation was part of an enforcement action that contained violations of multiple laws/regulations. The violation of this particular law is notated in the chart, but is not counted as a separate enforcement action and, as a result, is not counted in the *Totals* of this chart in order to avoid duplicative results.