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KYC / KYB / AML
2026 EDITION

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

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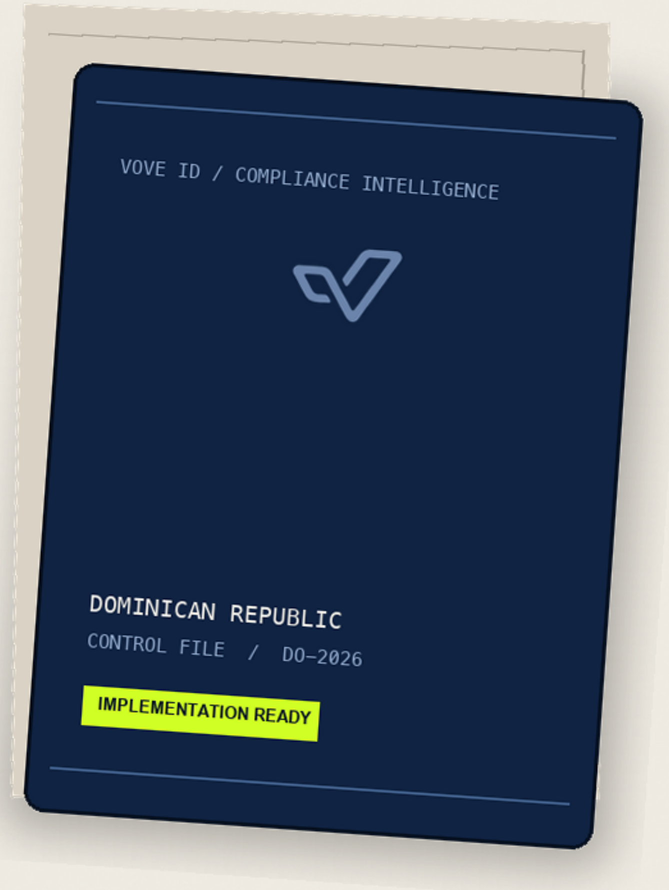

KYC / KYB / AML

COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST

2026 EDITION

IMPLEMENTATION CHECKLIST / NOT LEGAL ADVICE

READ THIS FIRST

Dominican Republic KYC, KYB & AML Compliance Checklist

A source-linked implementation checklist for Dominican Republic customer and business verification, beneficial ownership, AML/CFT reporting, sanctions, records, privacy, payments and virtual-asset perimeter decisions under Law 155-17 and Decree 408-17.

National FIU	**Unidad de Análisis Financiero (UAF)**
Core AML framework	**Law 155-17 and implementing Decree 408-17**
Suspicious reports	**Within five business days after the transaction or attempted transaction is identified as suspicious**
Cash transaction report	**USD 15,000 equivalent aggregate within 24 hours; casino threshold USD 3,000**
Routine cash-report timing	**First ten calendar days of the following month**
Beneficial owner	**Natural person with final effective control; 20% ownership is an express statutory and regulatory limb, with control and senior-manager fallback**
Retention	**At least ten years after an occasional transaction or the end of the relationship**
PEP window	**Current or former prominent function within the previous three years, with risk-based treatment of family and close associates**
Privacy framework	**Law 172-13; document necessity, consent or statutory grounds and secure identity data**
Payments	**Banco Central authorization and the current Payment Systems Regulation apply by activity**
FATF status	**GAFILAT member; not named on FATF public increased-monitoring or call-for-action lists reviewed 1 August 2026**

Scope and legal framework

Law 155-17 identifies financial and designated non-financial obliged subjects and sets the core risk-based AML/CFT duties; Decree 408-17 supplies application rules, customer due diligence triggers, beneficial-owner steps, reporting and tax beneficial-owner obligations; Sector supervisors issue additional binding rules, formats and instructions; the exact entity and activity perimeter must be resolved before launch; Law 172-13 applies alongside mandatory AML collection, reporting and retention; Payment and virtual-asset features require separate Banco Central and sector-perimeter analysis

FATF context

The Dominican Republic is a GAFILAT member and was not named on the FATF increased-monitoring or call-for-action public lists dated 19 June 2026 and reviewed 1 August 2026. Its GAFILAT/FATF mutual-evaluation and follow-up record remains relevant to risk assessment; absence from a public list does not mean low risk.

IMPORTANT	General regulatory information, not legal advice, an authorization decision or a substitute for the operative Spanish text, sector rules, official report formats or regulator instructions. Reviewed 1 August 2026. Confirm the entity, activity, aggregation, reporting channel, current indexed thresholds, licensing perimeter and later developments with qualified Dominican counsel and the competent authority before launch.

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

Turn each requirement into owned evidence

For every row, assign an owner, confirm whether the control applies, link the evidence, record gaps, and set a remediation date. A checked box is not evidence by itself.

01 / SCOPE	02 / DESIGN	03 / EVIDENCE	04 / REVIEW
Confirm institution, supervisor, product, customer and risk scope.	Map each obligation to a policy, system control or human review.	Retain the document, decision, timestamp, owner and rationale.	Test the control and update it when rules or risks change.

Checklist legend

CONTROL tells you what outcome to cover. IMPLEMENTATION ACTION translates that outcome into operational work. EVIDENCE suggests what an auditor or reviewer should be able to inspect. SOURCE points back to the primary rule or regulator guidance.

Minimum review record

Keep a compact decision record for each checklist row so a later reviewer can reconstruct what applied, who decided, and what evidence was inspected.

APPLICABILITY	OWNERSHIP	TRACEABILITY
Applicable, not applicable, or pending legal confirmation, with a short rationale.	Named control owner, reviewer, approval date and next review date.	Evidence link, source version, test result, gap status and remediation ticket.

Scope, authorities and licensing

Classification determines the supervisor, report channel and additional rulebook.

CONTROL	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	EVIDENCE	SOURCE
Law 155-17 applies to the financial subjects in article 32 and DNFBPs in article 33.	Map every entity, product, customer type and Dominican nexus to the statutory category and applicable sector supervisor before onboarding.	Perimeter memorandum, organization chart, activity map, supervisor matrix and counsel approval.	Law 155-17 arts. 31-33
Each obliged subject remains accountable for the AML/CFT duties attached to its category.	Maintain an inventory of Law 155-17, Decree 408-17, sector rules, UAF formats and effective dates; assign owners for change monitoring.	Legal inventory, change log, governance approvals and implementation tracker.	Law 155-17 arts. 34-35; Decree 408-17 art. 2
Banking, payment and other reserved financial activities require the authorization applicable to the legal entity and service.	Obtain a written perimeter decision and all approvals before marketing or operating a reserved activity; verify the live authority register.	Perimeter opinion, application, authorization, register extract, conditions and launch gate.	Monetary and Financial Law 183-02; Payment Systems Regulation
Cross-border or technology delivery does not itself remove Dominican regulatory obligations.	Assess establishment, customer location, solicitation, settlement, custody and local-agent facts; obtain local advice for material uncertainty.	Nexus analysis, product diagrams, customer terms, geofencing and legal sign-off.	Law 155-17 arts. 32-35; applicable sector rules

Governance and risk assessment

The program must be risk-based, documented and independently tested.

CONTROL	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	EVIDENCE	SOURCE
An obliged subject must maintain risk policies, hiring and training controls, discipline, ethics and independent external audit.	Approve an entity-specific AML/CFT program, name control owners and test operating effectiveness at the required frequency.	Board approval, manual, training, screening, disciplinary standard, ethics code and audit report.	Law 155-17 art. 34
Risk methods must consider customers, products, services, geography and delivery channels.	Document inherent risk, controls, residual risk, scoring, overrides and review frequency; connect results to simplified, standard or enhanced measures.	Enterprise and customer risk assessments, methodology, data inputs, validation and change log.	Law 155-17 arts. 36-37
A senior-level compliance officer must have authority and access appropriate to the role.	Appoint and resource the officer, define escalation and succession and protect direct access to senior management.	Appointment, role profile, fit assessment, committee minutes, budget and succession plan.	Law 155-17 art. 44
New products, practices and technologies must be assessed for ML/TF risk before launch.	Gate material product and channel changes through AML, sanctions, privacy and security review and retest after deployment.	New-product assessment, threat scenarios, approvals, test results and post-launch review.	Law 155-17 art. 45

Natural-person KYC and representatives

Identity must be verified from reliable, independent information and linked to the person using the account or service.

CONTROL	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	EVIDENCE	SOURCE
Identify and verify a natural-person customer using reliable and independent sources.	Capture required identity data, authenticate evidence, bind the applicant to it and resolve discrepancies before activation.	Identity record, document images, authenticity and liveness results where used, timestamps and reviewer.	Law 155-17 art. 38
Identify a representative and verify the authority to act for the customer.	Verify the representative, obtain the current mandate or power and check scope, validity and revocation.	Representative KYC, mandate, notarial or registry check, authority decision and expiry control.	Law 155-17 art. 38
Understand the purpose and intended nature of the relationship.	Collect occupation or business, purpose, expected activity, source information proportionate to risk and intended counterparties or corridors.	Customer profile, expected activity, source evidence, discrepancy resolution and approval.	Law 155-17 arts. 38-39
If identity cannot be established and verified, the relationship or transaction must not proceed and suspicion must be considered.	Block activation or execution, preserve the attempted activity, escalate and make a documented suspicious-report decision without tipping off.	System block, refusal or failure record, escalation, report decision and communication log.	Law 155-17 art. 62

KYB and beneficial ownership

Legal existence, authority, ownership and control are separate verification tasks.

CONTROL	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	EVIDENCE	SOURCE
For a legal person, verify name, tax identifier, legal form and existence, ownership and control, senior management and principal address.	Obtain current formation and registry records, tax status, governing documents and signatory authority; reconcile inconsistencies.	Registry extract, RNC evidence, constitutional documents, address, management list and discrepancy log.	Law 155-17 art. 40
Identify and take reasonable measures to verify the natural-person beneficial owner.	Trace direct, indirect, contractual and de facto control to natural persons; corroborate declarations with reliable independent evidence.	Ownership chart, cap table, voting agreements, control analysis, declarations and reviewer sign-off.	Law 155-17 arts. 2(5), 38 and 40
The implementing hierarchy uses 20% ownership, then control by other means, then senior-management fallback.	Do not stop at the percentage test; document each step and the reason for any senior-manager fallback.	Percentage calculation, indirect ownership, control memorandum, fallback rationale and approval.	Decree 408-17 art. 4
Tax beneficial-owner information and supporting documents must be filed and kept current under the DGII regime.	Include required information in the annual declaration, report changes within the applicable maximum six-month period and keep supporting records ten years.	DGII declaration, change log, filing receipt, source records, retention schedule and response pack.	Decree 408-17 arts. 38-44; DGII beneficial-owner guidance

PEPs, EDD and reliance

Higher-risk relationships require additional approval, source work and monitoring.

CONTROL	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	EVIDENCE	SOURCE
PEPs and customers connected to FATF high-risk jurisdictions are treated as high risk under Law 155-17.	Screen customers, representatives and beneficial owners; determine the office, time window, family or associate connection and jurisdiction risk.	Screening result, role analysis, relationship mapping, list version, adjudication and review date.	Law 155-17 arts. 2 and 46
PEP enhanced measures include senior approval, source of funds and wealth work and intensified monitoring.	Obtain approval before starting or continuing, corroborate source evidence proportionate to risk and set enhanced scenarios and reviews.	Approval, source-of-funds and wealth evidence, risk rationale, alert history and periodic review.	Decree 408-17 art. 18
Simplified diligence is permitted only for demonstrated lower risk and not where suspicion or high risk exists.	Define eligible cases, minimum measures and disqualifiers; record the evidence and approval for every simplified decision.	Simplified-DD policy, low-risk assessment, controls, approval and monitoring.	Law 155-17 arts. 42 and 46
Delegation does not transfer legal responsibility and information and records must be available without delay.	Contract for immediate evidence access, audit rights, incident notice and exit; independently test vendor or group controls.	Contract, due diligence, data-location map, sample retrieval tests, incidents and exit plan.	Law 155-17 art. 47; Decree 408-17 art. 22

Monitoring and suspicious reporting

Ongoing monitoring and prompt UAF reporting apply to completed and attempted activity.

CONTROL	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	EVIDENCE	SOURCE
Monitor transactions against the customer profile and examine unusual or complex activity, including source, origin and destination where needed.	Implement risk-calibrated scenarios, investigate alerts, document explanations and update the profile when facts change.	Scenario inventory, alert, transaction trail, investigation, disposition, profile update and quality review.	Law 155-17 art. 39
A suspicious transaction report must be sent to UAF within five business days after a completed or attempted transaction is identified as suspicious.	Record the decision timestamp, prepare and submit the ROS through the current UAF channel and preserve the acknowledgement.	Alert, investigation, decision, report, submission timestamp, receipt and correction log.	Law 155-17 art. 55; DGII AML FAQ
Reporting and investigation information is confidential and tipping off is prohibited.	Restrict access, separate customer communications from the report process and log any legally authorized disclosure.	Access controls, confidentiality training, communications review, disclosure log and incident record.	Law 155-17 arts. 57-58 and 63
UAF and competent authorities can require information in the form and time directed.	Maintain authenticated request handling, searchable records and an escalation path capable of meeting a shortened official deadline.	Request, authority verification, production log, delivery receipt and remediation tracker.	Decree 408-17 arts. 24-26

Threshold reports, transfers and cash controls

Objective reporting and payment restrictions are separate from suspicious reporting.

CONTROL	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	EVIDENCE	SOURCE
Cash transactions at or above USD 15,000 equivalent, aggregated for the same beneficiary within 24 hours, are reportable; casinos use USD 3,000.	Apply currency conversion and 24-hour aggregation, retain the decision and use the current sector format.	Threshold logic, exchange-rate source, aggregation record, report, receipt and exception testing.	Law 155-17 arts. 52-54
Monthly cash reports are submitted in the first ten calendar days of the following month and copies are retained ten years.	Run completeness reconciliation, file by the applicable date and retain the report and acknowledgement under access control.	Monthly reconciliation, calendar, submitted report, receipt and retention record.	Law 155-17 art. 53; DGII AML FAQ
Wire transfers must carry required originator and beneficiary information through the payment chain.	Collect, validate, transmit and preserve required fields; stop or escalate missing or inconsistent information under policy.	Message fields, validation result, exception queue, escalation and audit sample.	Law 155-17 arts. 48-49; Decree 408-17 arts. 20-21
Statutory cash-payment restrictions and indexed values must be checked against the current CONCLAFIT instrument.	Do not hardcode an old peso amount; maintain a dated threshold table and require traceable payment evidence where applicable.	Current resolution, threshold table, system configuration, payment proof and review log.	Law 155-17 art. 64; CONCLAFIT Resolution 2025-01; Decree 408-17 arts. 29-33

Sanctions and targeted financial measures

List screening and freezing are distinct from ordinary transaction monitoring.

CONTROL	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	EVIDENCE	SOURCE
Obliged subjects must implement targeted financial sanctions and applicable United Nations list measures without delay.	Screen at onboarding, on list updates and before relevant execution; validate potential matches promptly and prevent prohibited dealing.	List sources and timestamps, screening logs, matching rules, adjudication and block record.	Decree 407-17; Law 155-17 arts. 64-65 framework
A confirmed targeted-financial-sanctions match requires immediate action and notification through the prescribed authorities and channel.	Freeze or immobilize without prior notice, preserve incoming funds as directed, notify the competent authorities and document legal review.	Match packet, action timestamp, frozen-assets record, notices, receipts and counsel note.	Decree 407-17
False positives must be resolved through controlled evidence and escalation, not arbitrary deletion from screening.	Use documented identifiers, independent review and a time-limited allowlist with re-screening on data or list changes.	Adjudication, identifiers, reviewer, allowlist controls, expiry and re-screen history.	Decree 407-17; UAF sanctions guidance
Sanctions controls must cover customers, beneficial owners, representatives and relevant transaction parties.	Map every screened party and field, test aliases and non-Latin names and monitor list-feed and system failures.	Coverage map, test cases, alert samples, feed monitoring, incidents and remediation.	Law 155-17 arts. 38-40 and 46; Decree 407-17

Records, audit and regulator response

Records must reconstruct the relationship, transaction and compliance decision.

CONTROL	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	EVIDENCE	SOURCE
CDD, transaction, account, correspondence and analysis records must be kept at least ten years after the occasional transaction or relationship ends.	Apply event-based retention, preserve the legal hold and ensure records are intelligible and retrievable throughout the period.	Retention schedule, closure event, record inventory, retrieval test, hold log and disposal evidence.	Law 155-17 art. 43
Required records must be available to UAF, supervisors and other competent authorities.	Authenticate requests, preserve confidentiality and privilege, produce only responsive records and track delivery.	Request protocol, production set, privilege review, receipt and remediation tracker.	Law 155-17 arts. 56-57; Decree 408-17 arts. 24-25
External audit must assess the design and effectiveness of the AML/CFT program.	Set independence and competence criteria, sample end-to-end controls and verify corrective-action closure.	Audit scope, independence, workpapers, report, management actions and closure validation.	Law 155-17 art. 34; Decree 408-17 art. 23
A filing, alert or investigation hold overrides routine deletion.	Connect legal and investigation holds to all customer, vendor and backup repositories and test release authorization.	Hold notice, repository map, preservation confirmation, release approval and disposal log.	Law 155-17 arts. 43, 55-56

Privacy, biometrics and transfers

AML necessity does not remove privacy, security and transparency duties.

CONTROL	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	EVIDENCE	SOURCE
Law 172-13 requires lawful, purpose-limited and proportionate personal-data processing with notice and consent or an applicable legal ground.	Map controller and processor roles, purposes, fields, grounds and AML exceptions; give a clear privacy notice and reconcile data-subject requests with retention law.	Data inventory, role map, legal-basis register, notice, request procedure and retention reconciliation.	Law 172-13 arts. 5, 27 and related principles
Sensitive data requires heightened handling and, absent an exception, express written consent.	Classify identity, financial, sanctions and biometric data; document the exact statutory need or consent and minimize access and collection.	Data classification, consent or exception record, access matrix, minimization review and audit log.	Law 172-13 arts. 75-76
Controllers and processors must maintain appropriate technical and organizational security and confidentiality.	Encrypt sensitive identity data, separate duties, monitor access, manage incidents and require equivalent vendor controls.	Risk assessment, control set, access reviews, incident log, vendor assessment and remediation.	Law 172-13 security and confidentiality provisions
International transfers require a documented lawful route, including consent or a statutory exception as applicable.	Map vendor, group and authority transfers, record the route and purpose, contract for safeguards and control onward transfers and deletion.	Transfer register, consent or exception, contract, destination review, onward-transfer controls and deletion proof.	Law 172-13 art. 80

Payments, virtual assets and launch evidence

Payment authorization, AML status and virtual-asset treatment require separate decisions.

CONTROL	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	EVIDENCE	SOURCE
Payment-system operators and electronic-payment entities must meet the applicable Banco Central authorization and operating rules.	Classify issuing, acquiring, processing, transfer, wallet and settlement functions and obtain every required approval before launch.	Product flow, perimeter opinion, application, authorization, conditions and live-register check.	Payment Systems Regulation approved 28 August 2025
The current Payment Systems Regulation excludes products or services based on virtual assets from the electronic-payment-entity permission.	Do not treat a payment authorization as approval for a virtual-asset product; obtain a separate written legal and supervisory perimeter decision.	Asset and service classification, counsel opinion, regulator correspondence, restrictions and launch gate.	Payment Systems Regulation approved 28 August 2025
Virtual assets are not legal tender and are not backed by the Banco Central; regulated institutions cannot assume permission absent an express rule or authorization.	Use accurate customer disclosures, prohibit unsupported payment-system use and assess AML, securities, custody, exchange and cross-border facts separately.	Legal opinion, product restrictions, customer disclosure, monitoring and approval.	Banco Central cryptocurrency statement; Payment Systems Regulation
Launch requires source-backed closure of every applicable control and successful end-to-end dry tests.	Test onboarding, KYB, reporting clocks, threshold aggregation, sanctions, retention, privacy and incidents without sending fictional data to regulator systems; close blockers and sign off.	Completed checklist, source register, test results, defects and closure, approvals and monitoring owner.	Law 155-17 arts. 34-65; Decree 408-17

SOURCES AND FURTHER READING

Verify against current official material

Primary law and regulator guidance control. Contextual VOVE ID reading is included to help teams operationalize the requirements and is not legal authority.

Law 155-17 against money laundering and terrorist financing
Dirección General de Impuestos Internos · Primary legislation
Open official source

Decree 408-17 implementing Law 155-17
Superintendencia de Bancos · Primary regulation
Open official source

DGII AML/CFT frequently asked questions
Dirección General de Impuestos Internos · Official compliance guidance
Open official source

DGII beneficial-owner guidance
Dirección General de Impuestos Internos · Official filing guidance
Open official source

Official notice implementing CONCLAFIT Resolution 2025-01
Dirección General de Impuestos Internos · Official current threshold notice
Open official source

Law 172-13 on personal data
National Competitiveness Council · Primary legislation
Open official source

Payment Systems Regulation approved 28 August 2025
Banco Central de la República Dominicana · Primary regulatory instrument
Open official source

Electronic payment entity authorization requirements
Banco Central de la República Dominicana · Official authorization guidance
Open official source

Banco Central statement on cryptocurrencies
Banco Central de la República Dominicana · Official perimeter statement
Open official source

FATF Dominican Republic country page
Financial Action Task Force · Official country and assessment page
Open official source

Dominican Republic follow-up report
Financial Action Task Force · Official international assessment
Open official source

FATF jurisdictions under increased monitoring, 19 June 2026
Financial Action Task Force · Official current-status source
Open official source

FATF high-risk jurisdictions subject to a call for action, 19 June 2026
Financial Action Task Force · Official current-status source
Open official source

United Nations Security Council Consolidated List
United Nations Security Council · Official sanctions list
Open official source

Monetary and Financial Law 183-02 directory
Banco Central de la República Dominicana · Primary financial framework
Open official source

UAF institutional portal
Unidad de Análisis Financiero · Official authority and reporting information
Open official source

Decree 407-17 targeted-financial-sanctions text
Legal Consultancy of the Executive Branch · Primary regulation
Open official source

Official explanation of Decree 407-17
Legal Consultancy of the Executive Branch · Official implementation summary
Open official source

Banking-sector AML/CFT instructive, Circular 003-18
Superintendencia de Bancos · Official sector instruction
Open official source

DGII register and tax services portal
Dirección General de Impuestos Internos · Official company and tax source
Open official source

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