**Fact Sheet**

**Cross-Border Electronic Transmittal of Funds**

* The proposed rule applies to those financial institutions in the United States that are either the first U.S. financial institution to receive an incoming reportable cross-border electronic transmittal of funds (CBETF), or the last U.S. financial institution to process an outgoing CBETF.
* Regarding *banks*, there is no threshold on the amount of a CBETF that must be reported to FinCEN, meaning that all CBETFs must be reported. It is believed that the imposition of a threshold on *banks* would actually increase the cost of compliance by requiring segregation of transactions.
* Regarding *money transmitters*,CBETFs of $1,000 or more must be reported to FinCEN. It is believed that this is an appropriate threshold for *money transmitters* as the industry, in large part, already observes this threshold and collects this information. For those transactions of $3,000 or more, *money transmitters* must include the taxpayer identification number (TIN) if available.
* To fulfill reporting requirements, financial institutions can submit to FinCEN a copy of the funds transmittal order. This process is expected to require little additional effort by the financial institution to report data that it currently maintains. The draft rule allows for third party reporting.
* FinCEN is also proposing to require an annual filing by all *banks* of a list of TINs of accountholders who transmitted or received a CBETF. This additional information will facilitate the utilization of the CBETF data, in particular as part of efforts to combat tax evasion by those who would seek to hide assets in offshore accounts.
* All reporting shall be completed electronically unless an institution can demonstrate that this would be unnecessarily onerous. FinCEN will provide for discrete internet-based electronic reporting for institutions that require such a service portal; it is expected that this service will be utilized by small- and medium-sized money transmitters.
* FinCEN proposes to exempt reporting of transfers processed directly between U.S. and foreign banks that do not involve third-party customers, as well as bank transfers processed solely through proprietary systems (e.g. bank transfers processed between branches of a single bank).