

FATF PUBLIC STATEMENTS – FEBRUARY 2026

The Financial Action Task Force (“FATF”) has issued its latest public statements identifying jurisdictions with strategic deficiencies in their anti-money laundering and counter financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) regimes:

1. High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action – 13 February 2026; and
2. Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring – 13 February 2026.

High-Risk Jurisdictions Subject to a Call for Action

High-risk jurisdictions have significant strategic deficiencies in their AML/CFT/CPF regimes. For all countries identified as high-risk, the FATF calls on all members and urges all jurisdictions to apply enhanced due diligence and, in the most serious cases, to apply counter-measures to protect the international financial system from the ML, TF and PF risks emanating from the country.

A. High-Risk Jurisdictions Subject to a Call to Apply Countermeasures

DPRK - the FATF remains concerned by the DPRK’s continued failure to address the significant deficiencies in its AML/CFT regime and the serious threats posed by the DPRK’s illicit activities related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs).

The FATF has re-iterated the need for jurisdictions to robustly implement targeted financial sanctions in accordance with applicable United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) and to apply the following counter-measures to protect financial sectors from ML/TF/PF risks emanating from the DPRK.

- Terminate correspondent relationships with DPRK banks;
- Close any subsidiaries or branches of DPRK banks in their countries; and
- Limit business relationships and financial transactions with DPRK persons.

The FATF also indicated that despite these calls, DPRK has increased connectivity with the international financial system, which raises proliferation financing (PF) risks, as noted in February 2024. This requires greater vigilance and renewed implementation and enforcement countermeasures. As such, all countries are encouraged to apply enhanced due diligence to the DPRK and its ability to facilitate transactions on its behalf.

As set out in UNSCR 2270, DPRK frequently uses front companies, shell companies, joint ventures and complex, opaque ownership structures for the purpose of violating sanctions. However, the ability to obtain reliable and credible information to support the assessment of PF risks relating to the DPRK has been hampered by the recent termination of the UN 1718 Committee Panel of Experts mandate. The FATF will, therefore, monitor the measures to comply with DPRK targeted financial sanctions and the implementation of countermeasures against DPRK.

Iran – While the FATF acknowledged Iran’s re-engagement with the FATF as it aims to address the deficiencies in its AML/CFT regime, the FATF remains concerned with Iran’s failure to fully address its Action Plan, particularly with respect to countering terrorism-financing and the threat this poses to the international financial system. While Iran has ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and United Nations Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (TF Convention), Iran’s domestic compliance with these Conventions is not in line with the FATF standards.

Jurisdictions are reminded of their obligations under the FATF standards to address proliferation financing risks emanating from Iran given its lack of compliance with its nuclear non-proliferation obligations. Additionally, given the ongoing terrorist financing and proliferation financing threats emanating from Iran, the FATF calls on its members to apply effective counter-measures, including:

- Refusing the establishment of subsidiaries or branches or representative offices of financial institutions and virtual asset service providers or otherwise taking into account the fact that the relevant financial institution or virtual asset service provider is from a country that does not have adequate AML/CFT systems; and
- Prohibiting financial institutions and virtual asset service providers from establishing branches or representative offices or otherwise taking into account the inadequacy of the AML/CFT systems within the jurisdiction of the relevant branch or representative.
- On a risk basis, limiting business relationships or financial transactions, including virtual asset transactions, with Iran or persons in Iran.
- Prohibiting financial institutions and virtual asset service providers from establishing new correspondent relationships and requiring them to undertake a risk-based review of existing correspondent relationships with financial institutions and virtual asset service providers in Iran.

When applying countermeasures, countries should ensure that flows of funds involving humanitarian assistance, food and health supplies, diplomatic operating costs, and personal remittances are appropriately handled on a risk basis considering the terrorist

financing or proliferation financing risks emanating from Iran, in line with international obligations.

B. High-Risk Jurisdictions Subject to a Call to Apply ECDD Measures

Myanmar remains on the FATF's list of countries subject to a call for action given the continued lack of progress in addressing the majority of its action items by the deadlines set in its action plan. As such, the FATF calls on its members and urges all jurisdictions to apply enhanced due diligence measures proportionate to the risk arising from business relations and transactions with Myanmar. As part of jurisdictions' enhanced due diligence measures, financial institutions should increase the degree and nature of monitoring of business relationships, in order to determine whether those transactions or activities appear unusual or suspicious. However, when applying enhanced due diligence measures, countries should ensure that the flows of funds for humanitarian assistance, legitimate NPO activity and remittances are **not** disrupted.

The FATF's full public statement on Jurisdictions Subject to a Call for Action can be found [here](#).

Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring

There are currently **22 countries** under and subject to increased monitoring by the FATF, otherwise referred to as a 'grey list.' These jurisdictions are actively working with the FATF to address strategic deficiencies in their regimes to counter money laundering, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing. When the FATF places a jurisdiction under increased monitoring, it means the country has committed to resolve swiftly the identified strategic deficiencies within agreed timeframes and is subject to increased monitoring.

There is no requirement to apply enhanced due diligence measures to these jurisdictions. The FATF calls for the application of a risk-based approach when dealing with these countries and does not envisage de-risking or cutting-off entire classes of customers. The FATF encourages its members and all jurisdictions to take into account the information presented in the updated statements provided in the links below when carrying out their risk analysis.

Since the October 2025 review, the FATF has listed **Kuwait** and **Papua New Guinea**. Statements issued in relation to **Haiti and Syria** are also included but may not necessarily reflect the most recent status of these jurisdictions' AML/CFT regime as these countries chose to defer reporting.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Algeria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lebanon
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angola 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monaco
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bolivia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Namibia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulgaira 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nepal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Papua New Guinea
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cote d'Ivoire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Sudan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratic Republic of the Congo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haiti 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venezuela
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnam
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kuwait 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virgin Islands
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lao PDR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yemen

The FATF's full public statement on each of the countries under increased monitoring can be found [here](#).

The British Virgin Islands Financial Services Commission ("FSC") wishes to advise the general public, including all persons who are required to comply with the requirements of

the Anti-Money Laundering Regulations, 2008 and the Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Code of Practice, 2008, to note the concerns expressed by the FATF with respect to the named jurisdictions and consider the associated money laundering and/or terrorist financing risks.

The FSC encourages all to apply appropriate or enhanced customer due diligence measures when dealing with customers or handling transactions connected with any of the jurisdictions that the FATF's public statements have identified.