

FATF PUBLIC STATEMENTS – OCTOBER 2023

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 – 27 October 2023; and
2. Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring – 27 October 2023.

High-Risk Jurisdictions Subject to a Call for Action

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

DPRK - the FATF remains concerned by the DPRK’s failure to address the significant deficiencies in its AML/CFT and has serious concerns with the threat posed by the DPRK to the integrity of the international financial system. Jurisdictions are urged to advise their financial institutions to give special attention to business relationships and transactions with the DPRK, including DPRK companies, financial institutions, and those acting on their behalf.

Jurisdictions are also urged to apply effective counter-measures and targeted financial sanctions in accordance with applicable United Nations Security Council Resolutions, to protect financial sectors from ML/TF/PF risks emanating from the DPRK.

Jurisdictions should take necessary measures to close existing branches, subsidiaries and representative offices of DPRK banks within their territories and terminate correspondent relationships with DPRK banks, where required by relevant UNSC resolutions.

Iran – the FATF remains concerned with the TF risk emanating from Iran and the threat this poses to the international financial system given Iran’s failure to enact the Palermo and Terrorist Financing Conventions in line with FATF Standards. Given Iran’s failure to enact the Palermo and Terrorist Financing Conventions, the FATF has fully lifted its suspension of counter-measures and calls on its members and urges **all** jurisdictions to apply effective counter-measures, in line with Recommendation 19.

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 based on its continued lack of progress to complete its action plan to address deficiencies identified in its Mutual

Evaluation Report. As such, the FATF has called 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. 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 jurisdiction subject to a Call for Action can be found [here](#).

Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring

There are currently 26 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 2023 review, the FATF has listed **Bulgaria**. Statements issued in relation to **Cameroon, Croatia, Syria and Vietnam** 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">• Barbados	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Philippines
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Senegal
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• South Africa
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Croatia	<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"> • Gibraltar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tanzania
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haiti 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turkey
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jamaica 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uganda
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mali 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Arab Emirates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mozambique 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnam
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nigeria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yemen

Following the October review **Albania, the Cayman Islands, Jordan** and **Panama** were removed from the list as the FATF recognised the significant progress made by these jurisdictions in improving their AML/CFT regime.

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 have been identified by the FATF's public statements.