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Our Reference:

23 March 2023

To:
All Reporting Institutions (RIs) under the
Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorism Financing
and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities Act 2001 (AMLA)

Statements on High-Risk and Other Monitored Jurisdictions by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

The purpose of this notice, issued pursuant to section 83 of the AMLA, is to inform the RIs on the statements issued by the FATF in February 2023 regarding the High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action (**Appendix I**) and Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring (**Appendix II**).

2. The FATF's call for action to apply effective countermeasures and targeted financial sanctions (TFS) in accordance with the applicable United Nations Security Council Resolutions against the **Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)** remains in effect.

3. In accordance with the AML/CFT and TFS Policy Documents, please be advised that RIs are required to conduct enhanced customer due diligence (CDD) for business relationships and transactions with any person from the DPRK including those acting on their behalf. In addition to enhanced CDD requirement, the RIs are also required to apply any relevant countermeasures proportionate to the risk, including limiting business relationship and financial transactions with DPRK, including DPRK companies, financial institutions, and those acting on their behalf and terminating correspondent relationships with DPRK banks, where necessary.

4. In relation to **Iran**, the FATF's call for action to apply enhanced due diligence and effective countermeasures, in line with paragraph 17 of the AML/CFT and TFS Policy Documents also remains in effect.

5. **Myanmar** remains within FATF's High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action where, enhanced due diligence measures should be applied, proportionate to the risks arising from the jurisdiction. When applying enhanced due diligence measures, countries should ensure that flows of funds for humanitarian assistance, non-profit organisation (NPO) legitimate activity and remittances are not disrupted.

6. RIs should also take note of other Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring due to strategic AML/CFT deficiencies in their regime for which they have developed an action plan with the FATF. RIs are expected to take into account the

situation of each jurisdiction in its risk analysis on a case-by-case basis and the FATF does not call for the application of enhanced due diligence to be applied to these jurisdictions. In this regard, please be advised that **Nigeria and South Africa** have been included in the FATF's increased monitoring process. Meanwhile, **Cambodia and Morocco** have been removed from the FATF's monitoring process due to the significant progress made in improving their AML/CFT regime.

7. In dealing with the identified jurisdictions in the paragraphs above, RIs shall manage risk in line with the risk-based approach rather than de-risking or wholesale cutting loose of entire classes of customer, without taking into account, seriously and comprehensively, the level of risk or risk mitigation measures for individual customers within a particular sector.

8. Further information on the abovementioned statements and other monitored jurisdictions is available at the FATF's website at http://www.fatf-gafi.org.

Please be guided accordingly.

Yours sincerely,



(Mohd Fuad Arshad)
Director
Financial Intelligence and
Enforcement Department

High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action – 24 Februry 2023

High-risk jurisdictions have significant strategic deficiencies in their regimes to counter money laundering, terrorist financing, and financing of proliferation. 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, countries are called upon to apply counter-measures to protect the international financial system from the money laundering, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing (ML/TF/PF) risks emanating from the country. This list is often externally referred to as the "black list". Since February 2020, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the FATF has paused the review process for Iran and DPRK, given that they are already subject to the FATF's call for countermeasures. Therefore, please refer to the statement on these jurisdictions adopted on 21 February 2020. While the statement may not necessarily reflect the most recent status of Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's AML/CFT regimes, the FATF's call to apply countermeasure on these high-risk jurisdictions remains in effect

Jurisdictions subject to a FATF call on its members and other jurisdictions to apply countermeasures

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) [unchanged since February 2020]

The FATF remains concerned by the DPRK's failure to address the significant deficiencies in its an -money laundering and comba ng the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) regime and the serious threats they pose to the integrity of the interna onal financial system. The FATF urges the DPRK to immediately and meaningfully address its AML/CFT deficiencies. Further, the FATF has serious concerns with the threat posed by the DPRK's illicit ac vi es related to the prolifera on of weapons of mass destruc on (WMDs) and its financing.

The FATF reaffirms its 25 February 2011 call on its members and urges all jurisdictions to advise their financial institutions to give special a ention to business relationships and transactions with the DPRK, including DPRK companies, financial institutions, and those acting on their behalf. In addition to enhanced scrutiny, the FATF further calls on its members and urges all jurisdictions to apply effective counter-measures, and targeted financial sanctions in accordance with applicable United Nations Security Council Resolutions, to protect their financial sectors from money laundering, financing of terrorism and WMD proliferation financing (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

[unchanged since February 2020]

In June 2016, Iran commi ed to address its strategic deficiencies. Iran's action plan expired in January 2018. In February 2020, the FATF noted Iran has not completed the action plan.[2]

In October 2019, the FATF called upon its members and urged all jurisdictions to: require increased supervisory examination for branches and subsidiaries of financial institutions based in Iran; introduce enhanced relevant reporting mechanisms or systematic reporting of financial transactions; and require increased external audit requirements for financial groups with respect to any of their branches and subsidiaries located in Iran.

Now, given Iran's failure to enact the Palermo and Terrorist Financing Conventions in line with the FATF Standards, the FATF fully lifts the suspension of counter-measures and calls on its members and urges all jurisdictions to apply effective counter-measures, in line with Recommendation 19.[3]

Iran will remain on the FATF statement on [High Risk Jurisdictions Subject to a Call for Action] until the full Action Plan has been completed. If Iran ratifies

the Palermo and Terrorist Financing Conventions, in line with the FATF standards, the FATF will decide on next steps, including whether to suspend countermeasures. Until Iran implements the measures required to address the deficiencies identified with respect to countering terrorism-financing in the Action Plan, the FATF will remain concerned with the terrorist financing risk emanating from Iran and the threat this poses to the international financial system.

Jurisdiction subject to a FATF call on its members and other jurisdictions to apply enhanced due diligence measures proportionate to the risks arising from the jurisdiction

Myanmar

[unchanged since October 2022]

In February 2020, Myanmar committed to address its strategic deficiencies. Myanmar's action plan expired in September 2021.

In June 2022, the FATF strongly urged Myanmar to swiftly complete its action plan by October 2022 or the FATF would call on its members and urge all jurisdictions to apply enhanced due diligence to business relations and transactions with Myanmar. Given the continued lack of progress and the majority of its action items still not addressed after a year beyond the action plan deadline, the FATF decided that further action was necessary in line with its procedures and FATF calls on its members and other jurisdictions to apply enhanced due diligence measures proportionate to the risk arising from Myanmar. When applying enhanced due diligence measures, countries should ensure that flows of funds for humanitarian assistance, legitimate NPO activity and remittances are not disrupted.

Myanmar should continue to work on implementing its action plan to address these deficiencies, including by: (1) demonstrating an improved understanding of ML risks in key areas; (2) demonstrating that on-site/offsite inspections are risk-based, and hundi operators are registered and supervised; (3) demonstrating enhanced use of financial intelligence in LEA investigations, and increasing operational analysis and disseminations by the FIU; (4) ensuring that ML is investigated/prosecuted in line with risks; (5) demonstrating investigation of transnational ML cases with international cooperation; (6) demonstrating an increase in the freezing/seizing and confiscation of criminal proceeds, instrumentalities, and/or property of equivalent value; (7) managing seized assets to preserve the value of seized goods until confiscation; and (8) demonstrating implementation of targeted financial sanctions related to PF.

The FATF urges Myanmar to work to fully address its AML/CFT deficiencies and Myanmar will remain on the list of countries subject to a call for action until its full action plan is completed.

Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring - 24 February 2023

Paris, 24 February 2023 - Jurisdictions under increased monitoring 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 meąframes and is subject to increased monitoring. This list is often externally referred to as the “grey list”.

The FATF and FATF-style regional bodies (FSRBs) continue to work with the jurisdicons below as theąy report on the progress achieved in addressing their strategic deficiencies. The FATF calls on these jurisdictions to complete their acon plans eąxpeditiously and within the agreed meąframes. The FATF welcomes their commitment and will closely monitor their progress. The FATF does not call for the application of enhanced due diligence measures to be applied to these jurisdictions. The FATF Standards do not envisage de-risking, or cutting-off entire classes of customers, but call for the application of a risk-based approach. Therefore, the FATF encourages its members and all jurisdictions to take into account the information presented below in their risk analysis.

The FATF identifies additional jurisdictions, on an on-going basis, that have strategic deficiencies in their regimes to counter money laundering, terrorist financing, and prolifera on financing. A number of jurisdic ons have not yet been reviewed by the FATF or their FSRBs, but will be in due course.

Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, the FATF has provided some flexibility to jurisdictions not facing immediate deadlines to report progress on a voluntary basis. The following countries had their progress reviewed by the FATF since October 2022: Albania, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cayman Islands, Gibraltar, Haiti, Jamaica, Jordan, Mali, Morocco, Myanmar, Panama, Philippines, Senegal, South Sudan, Türkiye, UAE, and Uganda. For these countries, updated statements are provided below. The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, and Tanzania chose to defer reporting; thus, the statements issued in October 2022 for those jurisdicons area̧ included below, but it may not necessarily reflect the most recent status of the jurisdictions' AML/CFT regimes. Following review, the FATF now also identifies Nigeria and South Africa.

ALBANIA

Since February 2020, when Albania made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and MONEYVAL to strengthen the effecveness of its` AML/CFT regime, Albania has taken steps towards improving its AML/CFT regime, including by demonstrating a meaningful increase in the number of money laundering cases indicted, particularly those stemming from foreign offences where the criminal proceeds were laundered in Albania. The FATF has made the initial determination that Albania has substanally completed` its action plan and appreciates Albania's work to address its strategic deficiencies. However, the FATF has not yet decided to authorise an on-site visit to the country to verify the implementation of Albania's AML/CFT reforms. This is because the FATF remains concerned that Albania's apparent plans to establish a Voluntary Tax Compliance (VTC) programme do not comply with the FATF's principles for managing the AML/CFT implicaons of` VTC programmes or FATF's best pracces in this area. Albania should ensurea̧ that any amnesty provisions included in the VTC law do not present an opportunity for individuals or legal persons to legalise or repatriate assets of unlawful origin and that any criminal amnesty only relates to the previous incorrect or non-reporng of taxable income. Albaniaà

should revise its dra. VTC law and work with MONEYVAL to ensure that any VTC law passed or implemented has adequate safeguards to prevent the potential for abuse of the programme for money laundering purposes. Alternatively, it could consider abandoning the planned VTC programme altogether.

BARBADOS

Since February 2020, when Barbados made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and CFATF to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime, Barbados has taken steps towards improving its AML/CFT regime, including by, taking appropriate measures to prevent legal persons and arrangements from being misused for criminal purposes, and by demonstrating that ML investigations and prosecutions are in line with the country's risk profile. Barbados should continue to work on implementing its action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) ensuring that accurate and up-to-date beneficial ownership information is available on a timely basis; (2) further pursuing repatriation or sharing of confiscated assets with other countries.

The FATF expresses concern that Barbados failed to complete its action plan, which fully expired in April 2022. The FATF strongly urges Barbados to swiftly demonstrate significant progress in completing its action plan by June 2023 or the FATF will consider next steps if there is insufficient progress.

BURKINA FASO

Since February 2021, when Burkina Faso made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and GIABA to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime, Burkina Faso has taken steps towards improving its AML/CFT regime, including by increasing ML investigations and the use of international cooperation in line with its risk profile. Burkina Faso should continue to work on implementing its

action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) updating its understanding of ML/TF risks, including through the revision of the national risk assessment in line with the sectoral priorities identified in its national strategy; (2) strengthening of resource capacities of all AML/CFT supervisory authorities and implementing risk based supervision of FIs and DNFBPs; (3) maintaining comprehensive and updated basic and beneficial ownership information of legal persons and strengthening the system of sanctions for violations of transparency obligations; (4) increasing the diversity of suspicious transactions reporting; (5) establishing procedures for effective implementation of declaration of cross-border declaration of currencies and bearer negotiable instruments; (6) enhancing cooperation between LEAs and prosecutorial authorities combatting TF and conducting TF investigations and prosecutions in line with its risk profile; and (7) implementing an effective targeted financial sanctions regime related to TF and PF as well as risk-based monitoring and supervision of NPOs.

The FATF notes Burkina Faso's continued progress across its action plan, however all deadlines have now expired and work remains. The FATF encourages Burkina Faso to continue to implement its action plan to address the above-mentioned strategic deficiencies as soon as possible.

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

Since February 2021, when the Cayman Islands made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and CFATF to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime, the Cayman Islands has taken steps towards improving its AML/CFT regime, including by advancing ML prosecutions into convictions and demonstrating progress on complex ML cases with a foreign predicate. However, the Cayman Islands should continue to work on implementing its action plan to address its remaining strategic deficiencies, by demonstrating that they are prosecuting all types of money laundering cases in line with the jurisdiction's risk profile and that such prosecutions are resulting in the application of dissuasive, effective, and proportionate sanctions.

The FATF expresses concern that the Cayman Islands failed to complete its action plan, which fully expired in May 2022. The FATF strongly urges the Cayman Islands to swiftly demonstrate significant progress in completing its action plan by June 2023 or the FATF will consider next steps if there is insufficient progress.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

(Statement from October 2022)

In October 2022, the DRC made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and GABAC to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime. Since the adoption of its MER in October 2020, the DRC has made progress on some of the MER's recommended actions including making confiscation of proceeds of crime a policy priority. The DRC will work to implement its FATF action plan by: (1) finalising the NRA on ML and TF and adopting an AML/CFT national strategy; (2) designating supervisory authorities for all DNFBP sectors, and developing and implementing a risk-based supervision plan; (3) adequately resourcing the FIU, and build its capacity to conduct operational and strategic analysis; (4) strengthening the capabilities of authorities involved in the investigation and prosecution of ML and TF; and (5) demonstrating effective implementation of TF and PF-related TFS.

GIBRALTAR

Since June 2022, when Gibraltar made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and MONEYVAL to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime, Gibraltar has taken steps to do so, including by demonstrating that the supervisors for trust and company service providers, lawyers, gaming businesses, real estate agents, and other non-bank entities are now using a range of effective, proportionate, and dissuasive sanctions for AML/CFT breaches, specifically by taking more enforcement actions, imposing financial penalties, and publishing the results of cases, where appropriate. Gibraltar should continue to work on

implementing its action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by showing that it is able to pursue more final confiscation judgments commensurate with the risk and context of Gibraltar.

HAITI

In June 2021, Haiti made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and CFATF to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime. The FATF recognises the political commitment expressed at a high level and the efforts demonstrated by Haiti to advance its commitments in the midst of the challenging social, economic and security situation within the country. Haiti should continue to work on implementing its action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) completing its ML/TF risk assessment process and disseminating the findings; (2) facilitating information sharing with relevant foreign counterparts; (3) addressing the technical deficiencies in its legal and regulatory framework that impede the implementation of AML/CFT preventive measures and implementing risk-based AML/CFT supervision for all financial institutions and DNFBPs deemed to constitute a higher ML/TF risk; (4) ensuring basic and beneficial ownership information are maintained and accessible in a timely manner; (5) ensuring a better use of financial intelligence and other relevant information by competent authorities for combatting ML and TF; (6) addressing the technical deficiencies in its ML offence and demonstrating authorities are identifying, investigating and prosecuting ML cases in a manner consistent with Haiti's risk profile; (7) demonstrating an increase of identification, tracing and recovery of proceeds of crimes; (8) addressing the technical deficiencies in its TF offence and targeted financial sanctions regime; and (9) conducting appropriate risk-based monitoring of NPOs vulnerable to TF abuse without disrupting or discouraging legitimate NPO activities.

JAMAICA

Since February 2020, when Jamaica made a high-level polical commitment to work with the FATF and CFATF to strengthen the effecveness of its AML/CFT regime, Jamaica has taken steps towards improving its AML/CFT regime, including by introducing its Charies regulaons and bringing the microcredit sector under AML/CFT supervision. Jamaica should connue to work on implemenng its acon plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) including all DNFBPs in the AML/CFT regime and ensuring adequate, risk-based supervision in all sectors; and (2) ensuring that BO definion is in line with the FATF Standards, taking appropriate measures to prevent legal persons and arrangements from being misused for criminal purposes, and ensuring that accurate and up-to-date basic and beneficial ownership informaon is available on a mely basis to competent authories.

The FATF again expresses concern that Jamaica failed to complete its acon plan, which fully expired in January 2022. The F ATF strongly urges Jamaica to swily demonstrate significant progress in compleng its acon plan by June 2023 or the FATF will consider next steps, which could include calling on its members and urging all jurisdicons to apply enhanced due diligence to business relaons and transacons with Jamaica.

JORDAN

Since October 2021, when Jordan made a high-level polical commitment to work with the FATF and MENAFATF to strengthen the effecveness of its AML/CFT regime. Jordan has taken posive steps towards improving its AML/CFT regime, including by conducng inspecons of reporng enes including FIs and DNFBPs, pursuing money laundering invesgaons and prosecuons for predicate offences in line with its risk profile, and conducng outreach on TFS obligaons. Jordan should connue to work on implemenng its acon plan to

address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) completing and disseminating the ML/TF risk assessments of legal persons and virtual assets; (2) applying effective, proportionate, and dissuasive sanctions for noncompliance; (3) implementing a sanctions mechanism for violations of the transparency obligations related to legal persons and arrangements; (4) applying effective, proportionate, and dissuasive sanctions in ML cases; and (5) demonstrating that TFS deficiencies are rectified.

MALI

In October 2021, Mali made a high-level polical commitment to work with the FATF and GIABA to strengthen the effecveness of its AML/CFT regime. Mali has taken steps towards improving its AML/CFT regime, including by conducng AML/CFT trainings for FIs and DNFBPs and enhancing the FIU and LEAs cooperaon mechanisms on the use of financial intelligence. Mali should connue to work on implemenng its acon plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) implemenng the naonal strategic AML/CFT acon plan in line with the NRA; (2) developing and starng to implement a risk based approach for the AML/CFT supervision of all FIs and higher risk DNFBPs and demonstrang effecve, proporonate and dissuasive sancons for non-compliance; (3) conducng a comprehensive assessment of ML/TF risks associated with all types of legal persons; (4) increasing the capacity of the FIU and the LEAs and enhancing their cooperaon on the use of financial intelligence; (5) conducng parallel financial invesgaon; (6) strengthening the capacies of relevant authories responsible for invesgaon and prosecuon of TF cases; (7) strengthening the legal framework and procedures to implement TFS related to TF and PF; and (8) implementing a risk-based approach for supervision of the NPO sector to prevent abuse for TF purposes.

MOZAMBIQUE

(Statement from October 2022)

In October 2022, Mozambique made a high-level polical commitment to work with the FATF and ESAAMLG to strengthen the effecveness of its AML/CFT regime. Since the adopon of its MER in April 2021, Mozambique has made progress on some of the MER's recommended acons to improve its system including by finalising its NRA and strengthening its asset confiscaon efforts. Mozambique will work to implement its FATF acon plan by: (1) ensuring cooperaon and coordinaon amongst relevant authories to implement risk-based AML/CFT strategies and policies; (2) conducng training for all LEAs on mutual legal assistance to enhance the gathering of evidence or seizure/ confiscaon of proceeds of crime; (3) providing adequate financial and human resources to supervisors, developing and implemenng a risk-based supervision plan; (4) providing adequate resources to the authories to commence the collecon of adequate, accurate and up-to-date beneficial ownership informaon of legal persons; (5) increasing the human resources of the FIU as well as increasing financial intelligence sent to authories; (6) demonstrang LEAs capability to effecvely invesgate ML/TF cases using financial intelligence; (7) conducng a comprehensive TF Risk Assessment and begin implemenng a comprehensive naonal CFT strategy; (8) increasing awareness on TF and PF-related TFS; and (9) carrying out the TF risk assessment for NPOs in line with the FATF Standards and using it as a basis to develop an outreach plan.

NIGERIA

In February 2023, Nigeria made a high-level polical commitment to work with the FATF and GIABA to strengthen the effecveness of its AML/CFT regime. Since the adopon of its MER in August 2021, Nigeria has made progress on some of the MER's recommended acons to improve its system including by improving its AML/CFT legislave framework, updang its assessment of inherent ML/TF/PF risks and strengthened its implementaon of targeted financial sancons. Nigeria will work to implement its FATF acon plan by: (1) compleng its residual ML/TF risk assessment and updang its naonal AML/CFT strategy to ensure alignment with other naonal strategies relevant to high-risk predicate offences; (2) enhancing formal and informal internaonal cooperaon in line with ML/TF risks; (3) improving AML/CFT risk-based supervision of FIs and DNFBPs and enhancing implementaon of prevenve measures for high-risk sectors; (4) ensuring that competent authories have mely access to accurate and up-to-date BO informaon on legal persons and applying sancons for breaches of BO obligaons; (5) demonstrang an increase in the disseminaon of financial intelligence by the FIU and its use by LEAs; (6) demonstrang a sustained increase in ML invesgaons and prosecuons in line with ML risks; (7) proacvely detecng violaons of currency declaraon obligaons and apply appropriate sancons and maintaining comprehensive data on frozen, seized, confiscated, and disposed assets; (8) demonstrang sustained increase in investigations and prosecutions of different types of TF activities in line with risk and enhancing interagency cooperation on TF investigations; and (9) conducting risk-based and targeted outreach to NPOs at risk of TF abuse and implementing risk-based monitoring for the subset of NPOs at risk of TF abuse without disrupting or discouraging legitimate NPO activities.

PANAMA

Since June 2019, when Panama made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and GAFILAT to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime, Panama has taken important steps towards improving its AML/CFT regime, including by demonstrating its ability to investigate and prosecute ML involving foreign tax crimes. However, Panama should continue to take action to fully address remaining measures in its action plan as all timelines have already expired in January 2021. Panama should therefore continue to work on implementing its action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, by ensuring adequate verification, of up-to-date beneficial ownership information by obliged entities and timely access by competent authorities.

The FATF again expresses concern that Panama failed to complete its action plan, which fully expired in January 2021. The FATF strongly urges Panama to swiftly complete its action plan by June 2023 or the FATF will consider calling on its members and urging all jurisdictions to apply enhanced due diligence to business relations and transactions with Panama.

PHILIPPINES

In June 2021, the Philippines made a high-level polical commitment to work with the FATF and APG to strengthen the effecveness of its AML/CFT regime. The Philippines should connue to work on implemenng its acon plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) demonstrang that effecve risk-based supervision of DNFBPs is occurring; (2) demonstrang that supervisors are using AML/CFT controls to migate risks associated with casino junkets; (3) enhancing and streamlining LEA access to BO informaon and taking steps to ensure that BO informaon is accurate and up-to-date; (4) demonstrang an increase in the use of financial intelligence and an increase in ML invesgaons and prosecuons in line with risk; (5) demonstrang an increase in the idenficaon, invesgaon and prosecuon of TF cases; and
(6) enhancing the effecveness of the targeted financial sancons framework for both TF and PF by demonstrang that DNFBPs understand their obligaons.

The FATF notes the Philippines' connued progress across its acon plan, however all deadlines have now expired and work remains. The FATF encourages the Philippines to connue to implement its acon plan to address the above-menoned strategic deficiencies as soon as possible.

SENEGAL

Since February 2021, when Senegal made a high-level polical commitment to work with the FATF and GIABA to strengthen the effecveness of its AML/CFT regime, Senegal has established a database to collect

stascs and data on ML/TF invesgaons and prosecuons and enhanced the framework for coordinaon and conduct of TF invesgaons. Senegal should connue to work on implemenng its acon plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) improving compliance by detecng AML/CFT violaons and imposing effecve, proporonate and dissuasive sancons against non-compliant DNFBPs; (2) updang and maintaining comprehensive beneficial ownership informaon on legal persons and arrangements and strengthening the system of sancons for violaons of transparency obligaons; (3) enhancing capacity and support for LEAs and prosecutorial authories involved in combang TF in line with the 2019 TF Naonal Strategy; and (4) implemenng an effecve TFS regime related to TF and PF as well as risk-based monitoring and supervision of NPOs.

The FATF notes Senegal's connued progress across its acon plan, however all deadlines have now expired and work remains. The FATF urges Senegal to swily implement its acon plan to address the above-menoned strategic deficiencies as soon as possible.

SOUTH AFRICA

In February 2023, South Africa made a high-level polical commitment to work with the FATF and ESAAMLG to strengthen the effecveness of its AML/CFT regime. Since the adopon of its MER in June 2021, South Africa has made significant progress on many of the MER's recommended acons to improve its system including by developing naonal AML/CFT policies to address higher risks and newly amending the legal

framework for TF and TFS, among others. South Africa will work to implement its FATF acon plan by:(1) demonstrang a sustained increase in outbound MLA requests that help facilitate ML/TF invesgaons and confiscaons of different types of assets in line with its risk profile; (2) improving risk-based supervision of DNFBPs and demonstrang that all AML/CFT supervisors apply effecve, proporonate, and effecve sancons for noncompliance; (3) ensuring that competent authories have mely access to accurate and up-to-date BO informaon on legal persons and arrangements and applying sancons for breaches of violaon by legal persons to BO obligaons; (4) demonstrang a sustained increase in law enforcement agencies' requests for financial intelligence from the FIC for its ML/TF invesgaons;

(5) demonstrate a sustained increase in invesgaons and prosecuons of serious and complex money laundering and the full range of TF acvies in line with its risk profile; (6) enhancing its idenficaon, seizure and confiscaon of proceeds and instrumentalies of a wider range of predicate crimes, in line with its risk profile; (7) updang its TF Risk Assessment to inform the implementaon of a comprehensive naonal counter financing of terrorism strategy; and (8) ensuring the effecve implementaon of targeted financial sancons and demonstrang an effecve mechanism to idenfy individuals and enes that meet the criteria for domesc designaon.

SOUTH SUDAN

In June 2021, South Sudan made a high-level polical commitment to work with the FATF to strengthenthe effecveness of its AML/CFT regime. South Sudan should connue to work to implement its acon plan, including by: (1) conducng a comprehensive review of the AML/CFT Act (2012), with the support of internaonal partners, including technical assistance, to comply with the FATF Standards; (2) becoming a party to and fully implemenng the 1988 Vienna Convenon, the 2000 Palermo Convenon, and the 1999 T errorist Financing Convenon; (3) ensuring that competent authories are suitably structured and capacitated to implement a risk-based approach to AML/CFT supervision for financial instuons; (4) developing a comprehensive legal framework to collect and verify the accuracy of beneficial ownership informaon for legal persons; (5) operaonalising a fully funconing and independent FIU; (6) establishing and implemenng the legal and instuonal framework to implement targeted financial sancons in compliance with United Naons Security Council Resoluons on terrorism and WMD proliferaon financing; and (7) commencing implementaon of targeted risk-based supervision/monitoring of NPOs at risk of TF abuse.

The FATF notes South Sudan's limited progress across its acon plan. The FATF again encourages South Sudan to connue to demonstrate its strong polical and instuonal commitment to strengthen the effecveness of its AML/CFT regime, parcularly in supporng the lead AML/CFT agency in coordinang naonal AML/CFT efforts.

SYRIA

Since February 2010, when Syria made a high-level polical commitment to work with the FATF andMENAFATF to address its strategic AML/CFT deficiencies, Syria has made progress to improve its AML/CFT regime. In June 2014, the FATF determined that Syria had substanally addressed its acon plan at a technical level, including by criminalising terrorist financing and establishing procedures for freezing terrorist assets. While the FATF determined that Syria has completed its agreed acon plan, due to the security situaon, the F ATF has been unable to conduct an on-site visit to confirm whether the process of implemenng the required reforms and acons has begun and is being sustained. The FATF will connue to monitor the situaon, and will conduct an on-site visit at the earliest possible date.

TANZANIA

(Statement from October 2022)

In October 2022, Tanzania made a high-level polical commitment to work with the FATF and ESAAMLG to strengthen the effecveness of its AML/CFT regime. Since the adopon of its MER in April 2021, Tanzania has made progress on some of the MER's recommended acons to improve its system including by developing legal framework for TF and TFS and disseminang FIU strategic analysis. Tanzania will work to implement its FATF acon plan by: (1) improving risk-based supervision of FIs and DNFBPs, including by conducng inspecons on a risk-sensive basis and applying effecve, proporonate, and dissuasive sancons for non-compliance; (2) demonstrang authories' capability to effecvely conduct a range of invesgaons and prosecuons of ML in line with the country's risk profile; (3) demonstrang that LEAs are taking measures to idenfy , trace, seize, and confiscate

proceeds and instrumentalies of crime; (4) conducng a comprehensive TF Risk Assessment and begin implemenng a comprehensive naonal CFT strategy as well as demonstrang capability to conduct TF invesgaons and pursue prosecuons in line with the country's risk profile; (5) increasing awareness of the private sector and competent authories on TF and PF-related TFS; and (6) carrying out the TF risk assessment for NPOs in line with the FATF Standards and using it as a basis to develop an outreach plan.

TÜRKIYE

Since October 2021, when Türkiye made a high-level polical commitment to work with the FATF to strengthen the effecveness of its AML/CFT regime, Türkiye has taken further steps towards improving its AML/CFT regime, including by issuing regulaons regarding polically exposed persons and guidance to the private sector on detecng terrorist financing, as well as increasing the FIU's proacve disseminaon of financial intelligence. Türkiye should connue to work on implemenng its acon plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) increasing on-site inspecons by supervisors across all sectors, commensurate with risk; (2) enhancing the use of financial intelligence to support ML invesgaons; (3) undertaking more complex ML invesgaons and prosecuons; (4) using stascs on confiscaon and terrorist financing to update risk assessments and inform policy; (5) conducng more financial invesgaons in terrorism cases, priorising TF invesgaons and prosecuons related to UN-designated groups, and ensuring TF invesgaons are extended to idenfy financing and support

networks; (6) concerning targeted financial sancons, pursuing outgoing requests to third-countries related to UN-designated groups, in line with Türkiye's risk profile; and (7) fully implemenng a risk-based approach for the supervision of non-profit organisaons to prevent their abuse for terrorist financing, including by taking steps to ensure that audits conducted are risk-based, that supervision does not disrupt or discourage legimate NPO acvity such as fundraising, and that sancons applied are proporonate to any violaons. The FATF connues to monitor that T ürkiye's oversight of the NPO sector is in line with the risk-based approach as set out in the FATF Standards.

UGANDA

Since February 2020, when Uganda made a high-level polical commitment to work with the FATF and ESAAMLG to strengthen the effecveness of its AML/CFT regime, Uganda demonstrated progress, including demonstrang LEAs and judicial authories apply the ML offence consistent with the idenfied risks, and establishing and implemenng policies and procedures for idenfying, tracing, seizing and confiscang proceeds and instrumentalies of crime. Uganda should connue to work to implement its acon plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) developing and implemenng risk-based supervision of FIs and DNFBPs; (2) ensuring that competent authories have mely access to accurate basic and beneficial ownership informaon for legal enes; and (3) addressing the technical deficiencies in the legal framework to implement PF-related targeted financial sancons. The F ATF connues to monitor Uganda's oversight of the NPO

sector to encourage the applicaon of the risk-based approach to supervision of NPOs in line with the FATF Standards and migate unintended consequences.

The FATF expresses concern that Uganda failed to complete its acon plan, which fully expired in May 2022. The FATF strongly urges Uganda to swily demonstrate significant progress in compleng its acon plan by June 2023 or the FATF will consider next steps if there is insufficient progress.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Since February 2022, when the United Arab Emirates (UAE) made a high-level polical commitment to work with the FATF and MENAFATF to strengthen the effecveness of its AML/CFT regime, the UAE demonstrated significant progress, including by demonstrang a sustained increase in outbound MLA requests to help facilitate the invesgaon of TF, ML, and high-risk predicates, showing greater use of financial intelligence to pursue high-risk ML threats, and combang UN sancons evasion, including by demonstrang a beer understanding among the private sector.

The UAE should connue to work to implement its FATF acon plan by: (1) enhancing and maintaining a shared understanding of the ML/TF risks between the different DNFBP sectors and instuons; (2) showing an increase in the number and quality of STRs filed by FIs and DNFBPs; (3) ensuring a more granular understanding of the risk of abuse of legal persons and, where applicable, legal arrangements, for ML/TF; and (4) demonstrang a sustained increase in effecve invesgaons and prosecuons of different types of ML cases consistent with UAE's risk profile.

YEMEN

Since February 2010, when Yemen made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and MENAFATF to address its strategic AML/CFT deficiencies, Yemen has made progress to improve its AML/CFT regime. In June 2014, the FATF determined that Yemen had substantially addressed its action plan at a technical level, including by: (1) adequately criminalising money laundering and terrorist financing; (2) establishing procedures to identify and freeze terrorist assets; (3) improving its customer due diligence and suspicious transaction reporting requirements;(4) issuing guidance; (5) developing the monitoring and supervisory capacity of the financial sector supervisory authorities and the financial intelligence unit; and (6) establishing a fully operational and effectively functioning financial intelligence unit. While the FATF determined that Yemen has completed its agreed action plan, due to the security situation, the FATF has been unable to conduct an on-site visit to confirm whether the process of implementing the required reforms and actions has begun and is being sustained. The FATF will continue to monitor the situation, and conduct an on-site visit at the earliest possible date.

JURISDICTIONS NO LONGER SUBJECT TO INCREASED MONITORING BY THE FATF

CAMBODIA

The FATF welcomes Cambodia's significant progress in improving its AML/CFT regime. Cambodia has strengthened the effecveness of its AML/CFT regime` to meet the commitments in its action plan regarding the strategic deficiencies that the FATF identified in February 2019 related to improvements in the legal framework for international cooperation and prevenveạ measures, risk-based supervision of FIs and DNFBPs, improving the quality and quantity of FIU disseminations, increasing and improving investigation and prosecution of ML and asset confiscation and establishing and implementing a legal framework for PF TFS. Cambodia is therefore no longer subject to the FATF's increased monitoring process.

Cambodia should continue to work with APG to sustain its improvements in its AML/CFT system.

MOROCCO

The FATF welcomes Morocco's significant progress in improving its AML/CFT regime. Morocco strengthened the effec veness of its AML/CFT regime to meet the commitments in its action plan regarding the strategic deficiencies that the FATF identified in February 2021 related to improving its international cooperation mechanisms, strengthening AML/CFT supervision, strengthening transparency of legal persons by ensuring timely access to accurate beneficial ownership information, strengthening the capacities of the FIU, enhancing capacities to conduct ML investigation and confiscate the proceeds of crime and improving effectiveness of the targeted financial sanctions regime. Morocco is therefore no longer subject to the FATF's increased monitoring process.

Morocco should continue to work with MENAFATF to sustain its improvements in its AML/CFT system.