

Financial Intelligence Unit

Circular

Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring – March 2022

Financial Action Task Force (FATF) ‘Grey List’

Jurisdictions under increased monitoring are jurisdictions that are actively working with the FATF to address strategic deficiencies in their regimes to counter money laundering, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing and have committed to resolve swiftly, the identified strategic deficiencies within agreed timeframes.

Jurisdictions with strategic AML/CFT deficiencies and are under increased monitoring are as follows:

<i>Albania</i>	<i>Malta</i>	<i>Senegal</i>
<i>Barbados</i>	<i>Mali</i>	<i>South Sudan</i>
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	<i>Morocco</i>	<i>Syria</i>
<i>Cambodia</i>	<i>Myanmar</i>	<i>Turkey</i>
<i>Cayman Islands</i>	<i>Nicaragua</i>	<i>Uganda</i>
<i>Haiti</i>	<i>Pakistan</i>	<i>United Arab Emirates</i>
<i>Jamaica</i>	<i>Panama</i>	<i>Yemen</i>
<i>Jordan</i>	<i>Philippines</i>	

New jurisdiction subject to increased monitoring is as follows:

<i>United Arab Emirates</i>

Due to 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 2021:

<i>Albania</i>	<i>Cayman Islands</i>	<i>Myanmar</i>	<i>Philippines</i>	<i>Zimbabwe</i>
<i>Barbados</i>	<i>Jamaica</i>	<i>Nicaragua</i>	<i>Senegal</i>	
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	<i>Malta</i>	<i>Pakistan</i>	<i>South Sudan</i>	
<i>Cambodia</i>	<i>Morocco</i>	<i>Panama</i>	<i>Uganda</i>	

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Please refer to the FATF's publication of March 2022 at <https://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/high-risk-and-other-monitored-jurisdictions/documents/increased-monitoring-march-2022.html> for the updated statements on these jurisdictions.

The FATF and FATF-style regional bodies (FSRBs) continue to work with the jurisdictions with strategic AML/CFT deficiencies listed above as they report on the progress made in addressing their strategic deficiencies.

The FATF calls on these jurisdictions to complete their action plans expeditiously and within the agreed timeframes. FATF will continue to closely monitor their progress.

While the FATF does not call for the application of enhanced due diligence measures to be applied to these jurisdictions, FATF encourages its members and all jurisdictions to consider the information presented in the full statement "*Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring – March 2022*" in their risk analysis.

Jurisdiction no longer subject to increased monitoring by FATF:

Zimbabwe is no longer subject to the FATF's increased monitoring process having strengthened the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime and addressed related technical deficiencies to meet the commitments in its action plan regarding the strategic deficiencies identified by the FATF in October 2019.

Reporting entities should take the FATF statement into account when considering whether a particular transaction should be reported to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) as a suspicious transaction under Section 18(4) of the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AMLCFT) Act 2009. Where a transaction is reportable under Regulation 12 of Regulations 2010 made under the AMLCFT Act as a threshold transaction, reporting entities should remember that a suspicious transaction report may be required in addition to the threshold report, where suspicion or reasonable grounds for suspicion exist that the funds, transaction or attempted transaction are linked or related to money laundering or terrorist financing offences, or the funds are linked to or is to be used for terrorist acts or by terrorist organisations.

Note:

The information contained in this document is intended only to provide a summary and general overview on these matters. It is not intended to be comprehensive. It does not constitute, nor should it be treated as, legal advice or opinions.