

Financial Intelligence Unit Circular

Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring – June 23, 2023

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:

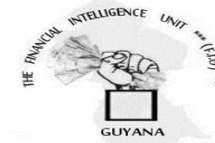
<i>Albania</i>	<i>Jordan</i>	<i>Tanzania</i>
<i>Barbados</i>	<i>Mali</i>	<i>Turkey</i>
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	<i>Mozambique</i>	<i>Uganda</i>
Cameroon	<i>Nigeria</i>	<i>United Arab Emirates (UAE)</i>
<i>Cayman Islands</i>	<i>Panama</i>	Vietnam
Croatia	<i>Philippines</i>	<i>Yemen</i>
<i>Democratic Republic of Congo</i>	<i>Senegal</i>	
<i>Gibraltar</i>	<i>South Africa</i>	
<i>Haiti</i>	<i>South Sudan</i>	
<i>Jamaica</i>	<i>Syria</i>	

New jurisdictions subject to increased monitoring are as follows:

Cameroon	Croatia	Vietnam
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Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the FATF continues to provide 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 February 2023:

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July 17, 2023



<i>Albania</i>	<i>Democratic Republic of Congo</i>	<i>Mali</i>	<i>Philippines</i>	<i>Turkey</i>
<i>Barbados</i>	<i>Gibraltar</i>	<i>Mozambique</i>	<i>Senegal</i>	<i>UAE</i>
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	<i>Jamaica</i>	<i>Morocco</i>	<i>South Africa</i>	<i>Uganda</i>
<i>Cayman Islands</i>	<i>Jordan</i>	<i>Panama</i>	<i>South Sudan</i>	

Please refer to the FATF's publication of June 23, 2023 at <https://www.fatf-gafi.org/content/fatf-gafi/en/publications/High-risk-and-other-monitored-jurisdictions/Increased-monitoring-june-2023.html> for the updated and complete statements on these jurisdictions.

The FATF and FATF-style regional bodies (FSRBs) continues 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, the FATF calls for the application of a risk-based approach and encourages its members and all jurisdictions to consider the information presented in the full statement "*Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring – June 23, 2023*" in their risk analysis.

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 of 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, and 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.

Financial Intelligence Unit
Ministry of Finance Compound
49 Main & Urquhart Streets
Georgetown, Guyana
Tel: 592-231-6781 Email: info@fiu.gov.gy