

## Financial Intelligence Unit Circular

### Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring – June 13, 2025

#### 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>Algeria</i>	<i>Lebanon</i>	<b><i>Virgin Islands (UK)</i></b>
<i>Angola</i>	<i>Monaco</i>	<i>Yemen</i>
<i>Bulgaria</i>	<i>Mozambique</i>	
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	<i>Namibia</i>	
<b><i>Bolivia</i></b>	<i>Nepal</i>	
<i>Cameroon</i>	<i>Nigeria</i>	
<i>Cote D’Ivoire</i>	<i>South Africa</i>	
<i>Democratic Republic of Congo</i>	<i>South Sudan</i>	
<i>Haiti</i>	<i>Syria</i>	
<i>Kenya</i>	<i>Venezuela</i>	
<i>Lao PDR</i>	<i>Vietnam</i>	

**New jurisdiction subject to increased monitoring:**

- ***Bolivia***
- ***Virgin Islands (UK)***

**No. 4**  
**June 13, 2025**



The FATF continues to provide some flexibility to jurisdiction not facing immediate deadlines to report progress on a voluntary basis. The following countries had their progress reviewed by the FATF since February 2025:

<i>Angola</i>	<i>Democratic Republic of Congo</i>	<i>Namibia</i>	<i>Vietnam</i>
<i>Bulgaria</i>	<i>Haiti</i>	<i>Nigeria</i>	
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	<i>Kenya</i>	<i>South Africa</i>	
<i>Cameroon</i>	<i>Mali</i>	<i>South Sudan</i>	
<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>	<i>Monaco</i>	<i>Tanzania</i>	
<i>Croatia</i>	<i>Mozambique</i>	<i>Venezuela</i>	

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, 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 13, 2025*” in their risk analysis.

## **Jurisdictions no longer subject to increased monitoring by FATF:**

### **Croatia**

#### **Croatia**

The FATF welcomes Croatia's significant progress in improving its AML/CFT regime. Croatia strengthened the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime to meet the commitments in its action plan regarding the strategic deficiencies that the FATF identified in June 2023 by:

- (1) completing the national risk assessment, including assessing the ML/TF risk associated with the misuse of legal persons and legal arrangements and the use of cash in the real estate sector;
- (2) increasing FIU human resources and improving analytical capabilities;
- (3) continuing to improve LEA detection, investigation and prosecution of different types of ML, including ML involving foreign predicate offences and the misuse of legal persons;
- (4) demonstrating a sustained increase in the application of provisional measures in securing direct/indirect proceeds, as well as foreign proceeds subject to confiscation;
- (5) demonstrating the ability to systematically detect and where relevant investigate TF in line with its risk profile;
- (6) establishing a national framework for the implementation of UN TFS measures and providing guidance and conducting outreach and training to reporting entities; and
- (7) identifying the subset of NPOs most vulnerable to TF abuse and providing targeted outreach to NPOs and to the donor community on potential vulnerabilities of NPOs to TF abuse. Croatia is therefore no longer subject to the FATF's increased monitoring process.

Croatia is therefore no longer subject to the FATF's increased monitoring process.

## **Mali**

### **Mali**

The FATF welcomes Mali's significant progress in improving its AML/CFT regime. Mali strengthened the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime to meet the commitments in its action plan regarding the strategic deficiencies that the FATF identified in October 2021 by:

- (1) disseminating the results of the NRA to all relevant stakeholders including by conducting awareness raising activities with the highest risk sectors;
- (2) developing and starting to implement a risk-based approach for the AML/CFT supervision of all FIs and higher risk DNFBPs and demonstrating effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions for noncompliance;
- (3) conducting 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 cooperation on the use of financial intelligence;
- 5) ensuring relevant competent authorities are involved in investigation and prosecution of ML;
- (6) strengthening the capacities of relevant authorities responsible for investigation and prosecution of TF cases;
- (7) establishing a legal framework and procedures to implement targeted financial sanctions; and
- (8) implementing a risk-based approach for supervision of the NPO sector to prevent abuse for TF purposes.

Mali is therefore no longer subject to the FATF's increased monitoring process.

## **United Republic of Tanzania**

### **United Republic of Tanzania**

The FATF welcomes the United Republic of Tanzania's significant progress in improving its AML/CFT regime. The United Republic of Tanzania strengthened the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime to meet the commitments in its action plan regarding the strategic deficiencies that the FATF identified in October 2022 by:

- (1) improving risk-based supervision of FIs and DNFBPs, including by conducting inspections on a risk-sensitive basis and applying effective, proportionate, and dissuasive sanctions for non-compliance;
- (2) demonstrating authorities' capability to effectively conduct a range of investigations and prosecutions of ML in line with the country's risk profile;
- (3) demonstrating that LEAs are taking measures to identify, trace, seize, and confiscate proceeds and instrumentalities of crime;
- (4) conducting a comprehensive TF Risk Assessment and begin implementing a comprehensive national CFT strategy as well as demonstrating capability to conduct TF investigations and pursue prosecutions in line with the country's risk profile;
- (5) increasing awareness of the private sector and competent authorities 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.

The United Republic of Tanzania is therefore no longer subject to the FATF's increased monitoring process.

The FATF encourages these countries to continue to work with the CFATF, relevant FATF Styled Regional bodies and FATF to further improve their AMLCFT systems.

**No. 4**  
**June 13, 2025**



Please refer to the FATF's publication of June 13, 2025 at <https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/High-risk-and-other-monitored-jurisdictions/increased-monitoring-june-2025.html> for the updated and complete statements on these jurisdictions.

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.